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REMARKABLE GAINS TO EXTREMISTS IN GERMAN ELECTIONS

Position of Government Rendered
Precarious Through Transfer
of Votes From the Moder-
ates to the Extreme Parties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The reactionaries and extreme Socialist newspapers manifest great enthusiasm this morning at what they regard as their election triumphs yesterday in Berlin. It is too early yet to generalize, yet it is clear that the voting everywhere shows a considerable movement on the part of the electors toward the extreme parties, and desertion of the moderate middle parties.

Except in the Essen district, Communist candidates seem everywhere to have received a crushing defeat. Moderate Socialists, in spite of the formidable onslaught made on them by the Independent Socialists, seem to have done better in the provinces than was anticipated.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," while warning the public against forming hasty judgments before fuller poll results are known, admits that the situation likely to result from the elections in Germany will be very serious. "We stand, again," says the "Tageblatt," "as in January, 1919, on the edge of chaos. The present Coalition, even if it has a small majority, will continue only with difficulty. Great hopes have been built on the Spa conference, yet now the elections results have plunged the country into uncertainty." A clear picture of the political situation will not be obtainable before tomorrow.

In Berlin itself the extreme parties of the Right and Left have achieved some striking triumphs.

It is too early to state whether the Coalition Government, whose continuance is so necessary to the interests of Germany, will survive. Other possible combinations are government by the joint Socialist parties and formation of a bourgeois bloc to consist of the Reactionaries, the Center Party, and perhaps the Democrats.

Features of Campaign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The German election campaign ended to-night and scenes of great excitement were witnessed here. Special military forces have been drafted into all the large industrial centers to insure that tomorrow's roll for the National Assembly should not be disturbed either by Reactionaries or Bolsheviks. Great rowdiness and disorders have marked most of the concluding election meetings. Newspapers unanimously condemn the action of the political "hooligans" in shouting down the German Chancellor, Dr. Herman Müller, at a public meeting last night.

At demonstrations tonight the police had to be summoned to restore order. All parties organized processions through the city. Bitter quarrels between the Communists, Extreme Socialists, and Moderate Socialists have constituted the most striking feature of the election campaign.

The Communists appealed to the electors to oppose all merely Socialist candidates and vote for Communists who will fight in Parliament for dictatorship of the proletariat. Great efforts to win the electors' support have been made today by the Reactionary and Junker parties.

Von Bernstorff Defeated

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Of the individual candidates, at the German elections it is known that Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, running as a German Nationalist, has been defeated.

Independents Leading

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Independent Socialists were leading the Majority Socialists by a slight margin in yesterday's parliamentary elections, according to returns available up to 10 o'clock a. m. today. The vote follows:

Independent Socialists 3,648,000.
Majority Socialists 3,523,000.
German People's Party 2,637,000.
Democrats 1,627,000.
German Nationalists 2,172,000.
Centrists 1,894,000.
Communists 329,000.

French View of Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Monday)—The results of the German elections, which are coming through slowly, are being followed here with closest attention. Comments as to the consequences which will necessarily follow in Franco-German relations are being made in the press. It is certainly too early to formulate French opinion, but although the Independent Socialists appear to be gaining ground at the expense of the Social Democrats, it is regretted that the effect will be to force the center of gravity more to the right.

RUTHENIAN PLANS TO FIGHT SOVIETS

Minsk Message Shows Preparations of Ruthenians to Join Poles Against Bolsheviks Owing to Threat to Minsk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Ruthenian press agency here has received the following message from Minsk: "A serious threat to Minsk by the Bolsheviks has necessitated negotiations between the Ruthenian and Polish political leaders. It has been decided to reinforce the Ruthenian army and to join in operations against the Bolsheviks."

"The Ruthenian supreme command has issued a proclamation calling upon all able-bodied men to join the colors. The Polish military mission in Riga has announced that all rumors to the effect that the Poles have evacuated Vilna and that the Bolsheviks have reconquered Kiev are unfounded."

Japanese in Nikolayevsk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—A message, dated Sunday, states that Japanese troops entered Nikolayevsk, the scene of the massacre of last March, unopposed. The town was in ashes and there was no trace of Japanese prisoners, who, it is feared, have been murdered. A naval officer stated that the Red forces were "more ruffian" while the newspaper correspondent, Mr. Nichinichi, stated that there were evidences of wholesale slaughter having taken place.

Mr. Sforza Leaves For London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Monday)—Mr. Sforza, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left on Friday evening for London, in order to confer with Leonid Krassin, head of the Russian trade delegation.

Relations With Russia Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday)—The Storting on Saturday adopted by 102 votes against six, a motion expressing approval that the government should take steps, as soon as possible, to reestablish relations with Russia.

British Delegates in Samara

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Russian wireless message states that the British Labor delegation has arrived in Samara. At a joint meeting of the Soviet factory committees and trade unions, the delegation was given an ovation. Among the speakers were representatives of the Muhammadans, who declared that they would not "lay down their arms until the enemy from the west was defeated, and until the Muhammadan east was torn from the prey of claws of British capital."

Robert Williams in the name of the delegation thanked the meeting for its welcoming, and stated that British workers were pleased at every Soviet victory over the counter-revolutionaries, and every victory over the Poles on the western front.

League Council to Meet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—At the request of the Persian Government a meeting of the council of the League of Nations has been called. It is to be held in London next Friday to discuss the situation created by the action of the Soviet forces in Persian territory.

SWISS COOKS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—All cooks at the hotels here have come out on strike, following a refusal of the managements to grant them increased wages. Managers of hotels have been forced to go into the kitchens and cook meals themselves; but their efforts have been inadequate to meet the demands of the guests. The Infanta Alfonso of Spain, who is here on an official mission, was obliged to cook a meal for himself over a spirit lamp.

A Grand Duke of Russia, seeing himself faced with famine in consequence of disappearance from his palace of the kitchen staff, who had struck in sympathy with others, sallied out on Thursday to the shops and returned with a store of preserved meats and tinned fruit.

COMING COTTON CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The international cotton congress is to be held at Zurich on June 10 and 12.

FORMER SOLDIERS' POSITION IN IRELAND

Ill-Treatment of Returned Service Men by Sinn Feiners as Alleged by Walter Hume Long Has Been Contradicted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Much adverse comment in the daily papers has greeted the statement made on June 2 by Walter Hume Long, cabinet minister in charge of the Home Rule Bill, in the House of Commons, to the effect that it was notorious, as he said, that former service men in Ireland, who had given their best services to the nation and had suffered in the war, were dishonored in Ireland and "hounded out of their own country." On the same day, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, delegations of former service men desired to place before members of the Belfast Corporation the fact that there is lack of housing accommodation and employment for former service men in Belfast; but the Unionist Corporation of that city refused to give them a hearing.

Capt. Henry Harrison has written to the press on this subject and at some length shows that in his opinion Mr. Long's statement is simply not true. There may have been, he says, as was inevitable, occasional and infrequent cases of friction between returned soldiers and their neighbors; "but, so far as I am aware, and I have been at pains from time to time to inquire into the attitude of Sinn Fein, the organization has been perfectly fair toward us Irish former service men."

Boats Still Held Up

There is no change in the position at North Wall, and a number of boats is still held up, permits being issued to merchants, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, to remove their own goods.

The strike committee met on Saturday afternoon at its hall in Oriel Street, Dublin, to consider a telegram received from J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, to the effect that, for the present, all members of the union should resume work in order to give the Labor movement an opportunity of acting on their behalf. Mr. Thomas announced that a conference would be held at Bristol on June 15 and 16, as called by The Christian Science Monitor, for the purpose of bridging the gulf between the Irish people and the government.

The attitude of the strikers is that they will return to work unconditionally, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, but not if it is made compulsory on them to handle munitions of war. It is considered that a way out of the impasse may be found if Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, decides that the military will handle all their own munitions.

There was no civilian labor available at Queenstown on Saturday to berth the steamship Czarzeta, when she arrived at noon with about 1200 troops of the Devon regiment.

Following a rumor that it would be occupied by the military, Churchtown, the residence of Captain Smith of Dunderry, County Meath, was destroyed by fire on Friday with all its valuable furniture. The house, which was a magnificent building, had been unoccupied for years, and was in charge of a caretaker.

Oakgrove House, County Cork, former residence of Capt. Bowen Colthurst's family was also burned down on Friday.

Gaulston, the former home of Lord Kilmaine, suffered similar destruction on Thursday last. It had been purchased by the County Council and was unoccupied.

Kilmurray Royal Irish Constabulary barracks, County Cork, were destroyed by fire on Friday.

Further Outrages

On Friday night in the main street of Tipperary, a former soldier was arrested by volunteers for striking and wounding a soldier, and was taken away to some unknown destination along with two friends, who were with him.

The directors of the "Irish Statesman," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, regret that the publication of that journal will cease with the issue of June 19, owing to the general rise in the cost of materials and services and lack of capital to meet the greatly increased expenditure. Its many readers at home and abroad will miss its well informed leaders, and powerfully written articles on the Irish situation.

Four policemen on duty at Cullyhanna, County Armagh, on Sunday night, were attacked by five men who, without warning, fired at them with revolvers. Sergeant Holland was seriously wounded. Police Constable Rosdale was shot in the head, and Police Constable Rafferty is missing. The police returned the fire and killed one attacker.

Whilst an armed patrol of 12 policemen and several Cameron Highlanders were cycling between Carrigrohilly and Midleton, about seven miles from Queenstown, on Saturday evening, they came on a party of 60 men, who pretended to be playing bowls in the road, and when the cycles passed, they threw themselves upon the machines and knocked the police and soldiers over, covering them with revolvers. No casualties are reported, and the cycles have been recovered.

A mail cart from Belturbet to

MR. GOMPERS' VIEW OF INTERNATIONALE

Labor Leader Denounces Bolshevism and Internationale at Opening Meeting of the Labor Convention in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, yesterday made an oral apology to Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, for the burning of the British flag before the Treasury Building last week. The State Department is still awaiting word from the District Commissioners as to the circumstances attending the burning of the flag, but it is not expected that the official report will differ materially from the published accounts. After the report of the District Commissioners has been received, the State Department will prepare a formal apology, it was said yesterday.

RESULTS OF LABOR VISIT TO HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday)—In consequence of allegations of prosecutions of the working classes in Hungary, a joint delegation, consisting of Col. V. C. Wedgwood, F. W. Jowett, W. Harris and other Labor leaders, visited Budapest at the invitation of the Hungarian Premier. The visit was also paid to Szolnok and Abony. The delegation considered the existence of the "White Terror" to be proved, and have issued a report giving details of large numbers of cases of wrongful imprisonment, also a number of cases of murder and outrage investigated by them and considered by them to be substantiated by evidence.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The King's birthday honors list includes a peerage conferred on Prince Albert, who, it is understood, will now become Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron of Killarney, which his father, King George V. took as King Edward's second son.

Lady Mond and Lady Ethel Maud Parson, wife of Sir Arthur Parson, are appointed Dame Commanders of the Order of the British Empire. Four Privy Counsellors, three Knights of the Order of the Bath, 21 Knights of the Order of the British Empire, 19 Baronets, and 42 Knights Bachelors have been created.

GERMAN MINISTER OF FOOD IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The German Food Controller, Mr. Merz, who arrived in London last Monday, has been engaged all week in discussing with responsible British officials the food situation in Europe generally, with special reference to conditions in Germany, and the steps to be taken to enable her to obtain increased food supplies in the event of her own harvest proving inadequate. Mr. Merz had a long interview with C. A. McCurdy, British Minister of Food.

GENERAL STRIKE IN HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Federation of Dutch Trade Unions has called a general strike for Tuesday as a protest against the reception in the Second Chamber of the law relating to revolution. Railwaymen, firemen, and hospital employees have been excused participation in the strike, which will last for 24 hours.

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MR. GOMPERS' VIEW OF INTERNATIONALE

Labor Leader Denounces Bolshevism and Internationale at Opening Meeting of the Labor Convention in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Friendship between the United States and Canada, and determination of the workers to maintain their rights against the reactionaries everywhere were points emphasized at the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in St. Denis' Theater yesterday.

J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, presided at the outset and Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, received a great ovation on taking the chair. Welcome was extended to the convention by Mayor Martin of Montreal, Senator Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, the Hon. Athanasius David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, and Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Senator Robertson read a message from Sir Robert Borden, in which the Premier said: "The holding of this great conference on our side of the boundary line emphasizes the close association of the two countries, not only in ideals but in many and varied forms of national activity. We may fittingly recall the unflinching spirit of patriotism, self-sacrifice and devotion which, in both countries, animated the ranks of labor throughout the war. Today there is a like need, perhaps even a greater need, for the same spirit of unity and cooperation, not only within each country but between the two nations."

Friendship With Canada

"No body of men outside the Dominion of Canada has quite so good a will toward the people of Canada as the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Gompers in reply. "There is not a sentiment of nationality, or of humanity, in the breast of the people of Canada that is not fully seconded by the American Federation of Labor. And let me tell you, the workers of the Dominion of Canada are as independent of the United States as the United States is of Canada. The Dominion workers are as safe from our hands as we are from yours, though industrially and economically we are largely bound together. If we wanted to, we could not be separated. Our interests are closely interwoven."

Mr. Gompers denied any Bolshevik tendencies on the part of the Federation, saying: "It has been suggested that our movement is allied to the so-called 'international' of Europe. No body in the world is so much out of harmony with the Internationale as the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Gompers declared that the right to strike would be maintained. "The enemies of Labor do not now say that the strike is obsolete," he said. "They are trying to have it made illegal. Any attempt to suppress the right of the workers to strike must be opposed at any cost."

Labor to Own Itself

"We must work together for the right of Labor to own itself. I have no fear as to what the results will be. As long as I have life, and my mind is not impaired, I shall stand for the right of the men and women toilers of the world to be free, untrammelled, and owned by no one but themselves. There is an international aspiration among toiling workers of the world that the time has come when tyranny and injustice shall come to an end, wherever it may be found."

"I would point out that, when a special meeting was called to consider the murderous policy of the German Imperial Government, organized Labor, through its official representatives, declared that, come what may,

REPUBLICAN PARTY DISCARDS REMNANT OF PROGRESSIVISM

Reactionary Tendencies, It Is Said, May Carry Even the Ultra-Conservatives to Extreme Lengths—Harmony Reigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Look where you will in the great convention that brings the Republican Party together in the Coliseum here today, and you will find little or nothing to show that the party still has left in it the makings of progressivism. Of the men who are being presented to the great assembly as candidates for the presidency, there are at least two who have been closely associated with the greatest exponent of progressivism that the Republican Party has ever produced, yet neither of these has been able to prove a clear title to the Rooseveltian mantle, and there are elements in their support which savor of the very things which Roosevelt raised the Progressive standard to decry. So, on the whole, it is safe to say that the people who are looking for what they like to call "good, old fashioned Republicanism" are likely to get more of it in the convention now about opening than they have been able to see, uncontested and unchallenged, in any other gathering of the party since before the Roosevelt advent. The party's acceptance of Rooseveltism was always a concession; this year it is going to have its own way.

Conservatism the Order

What this means as to a favored candidate, not even the wise ones can say. Even the unwise ones, however, can see that, so far as any names yet brought forward for consideration are concerned, it means that the man who carries the standard for the Republicans this year will be, on the other hand, conservative. He will be one who can be trusted by the biggest interests of the country to hold steady against the pressure of the new radicalism, and to keep a firm hand on industry as at present organized. Everybody finds it remarkable that the pre-convention discussions and conferences have had no effect of exposing a probable drift toward some particular candidate.

A week of preliminaries at the convention now about opening, leaves everybody as much in the dark as to who is likely to be the nominee as they were at the beginning. What it means as to policies is clearer. It means that there is to be no branching out into untried paths, so far as this convention has anything to say in such matters. What has come to be known as "old-fashioned Americanism" is to be the thing. Rather than any expansion of the sort implied by the League of Nations and similar proposals at this convention, it shows so far only a tendency to draw back to return to the older paths, to narrow the view of what is necessary in the existing state of national affairs.

Cautious on League Issue

Evidently there is no considerable proportion of the delegates daring enough to venture to do the right thing against the League, but there appears to be no general feeling anywhere that whatever acceptance is accorded to the League idea should be much more than nominal. There must be a concession to League sentiment, but nothing that will open the way to a new world order. That, to this convention, would not be the right kind of Americanism.

Harmony that has been so marked in the handling of the convention preliminaries is pointed to as an indication that this is a people's convention. Obviously there are no bosses, one hears it said, for there is no sign of pressure for one candidate or another. Because it is any man's nomination, there can be no "man's man" among the candidates. Still the very lack of ripples shows the absence of cross-currents. Whatever the drift is, clearly it is all one way. And it is toward the old way, not the new.

Lack of Enthusiasm

No "Main Track" For Delegates Discernible, Says Veteran

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—A detailed survey of the position of candidates last night did not indicate that there was any material change in the situation with the arrival of almost all the delegations. The position as the gong is about to be sounded was summed up by a United States Senator, a veteran campaigner, and an admitted judge of trends and tendencies.

"What do you think of the situation?" was the query addressed. "I have looked through the headquarters of the prominent candidates, where their delegates are gathering," said the Senator. "The outstanding fact to me is that the delegates are entirely lacking in enthusiasm. This is true of even the pledged candidates. They are looking around for tracks, but no main track is discernible at this moment. But they won't stay put."

The absence of the main track referred to increased the confusion and the uncertainty among the arriving unpledged delegates. They looked

NEEDLESS USE OF SUGAR OPPOSED

If Purchase of Non-Essential Sugar Products Is Curtailed, There Will Be Enough for Preserving, Official Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If housewives will cooperate with the Department of Justice by curtailing the purchase of "non-essential" sugar products they will be assured of enough sugar to preserve seasonable fruits, the department said yesterday. Candy and soft drinks come within the category of non-essentials. Refiners have assured the "essential" industries—canners and preservers—that they will have enough sugar to enable them to supply their customers and thereby prevent the loss of fruit and vegetables which would otherwise be inevitable. Moreover, the increasing number of families who depend largely upon canned goods would have had to pay much more dearly for what they bought next winter if the canners could not have obtained sugar in sufficient quantity.

More Sugar Coming In

Sugar is coming into the United States in increasingly large amounts from Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Peru, Java, Belgium, and Holland, the Department of Justice said, and this offsets to a considerable extent the shortage from Cuba.

A telegram has been received by Howard Figg, special Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the crusade against high prices, from President Menocal giving the facts to date in regard to the Cuban sugar crop.

President Menocal says that there is an approximate shortage of Cuban sugar of 900,000 tons; there are now in the Cuban mills 669,179 tons of sugar cane in the process of grinding; 501,000 tons stored in Cuban warehouses; 250,592 tons in the fields, making a total available supply yet in Cuba of 1,411,771 tons. From January 1 until June 4, there was shipped 2,238,239 tons, against 1,733,698 tons in the corresponding period of 1919. One hundred and nineteen mills have ceased the operation of grinding, with 22 per cent actual shortage over last year. Seventy-two mills are still in operation, with an estimated 11 per cent reduction from last year.

Price Attracts Supply

"The price of sugar in the American market is today attracting the world's sugar supply," Mr. Figg said. "Argentina, Peru, Java, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland are shipping quantities of sugar to this country. This is the first time we have received sugar from these sources, and that supply will go a long way to offset the Cuban shortage."

"There is a definite duty before the American people today and that is the proper use of sugar. The American people should curtail luxuries. It is vital that they do so, especially at this time of the year and for the rest of the summer, when the canning and preserving season is on in full blast. If the people will curtail non-essentials in the sugar line there will be plenty of sugar to go around."

"A refiners committee, the appointment of which was made at the instance of the Department of Justice, met several days ago with the big canning and preserving interests and arranged to supply the latter with sugar to tide them over the canning season."

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IMPORTANT WIRELESS SCHEME IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Monday)—A big French scheme for state development of wireless telegraphy is in preparation. Mr. Deschamps, Undersecretary for posts and telegraphs, makes it known that a system will shortly be elaborated by which France will be enabled to become to a large extent independent of British cables. Important measures will soon be announced.

HAWAIIAN DELEGATE NAMED

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor.
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Mayor John H. Wilson has been reelected Democratic national committeeman for Hawaii. He will accompany the Hawaiian delegates to the Democratic national convention at San Francisco.

for the "band wagon," ready as heretofore to climb on, but it was not there. Even the talk of "dark horses" subsided in the prevailing uncertainty as to where the political lightning is going to strike. Uncertain delegates are marking time, but are closely scanning the horizon for possible developments.

Mr. Hayes' Review

Will H. Hayes, chairman of the National Committee, reviewed the situation last night after all the preliminary work of the convention was over as far as the seating of delegates was concerned.

"The big feature of this convention is that it is a delegates' convention. There are no bosses. The delegates are left free to nominate. Here we are on the eve of the convention and the fact is clear that it is wide open. This, I take it, augurs well for the Republican Party."

The respective position of the three outstanding candidates, namely Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Frank O. Lowden, and Senator Hiram Johnson, remained practically the same. There was one development of the day, however, that indicated an accession of strength to the Wood camp from an unexpected quarter. It became known that more than a score of the Massachusetts delegates would support Maj.-Gen. Wood as a second choice. This accession of moral support, it was said, would make it more difficult to "squeeze out" the General in short order.

In coming down to the counting of heads, Major-General Wood goes into the convention with a larger number of delegates than any of the other candidates. His roster totals at least 300. Next comes Governor Lowden, with a much smaller roster on the first ballot, but apparently stronger than General Wood as "second choice."

The strategy of the Lowden forces will probably be to avoid a maximum showing of strength at the opening of the balloting, but to increase as much as possible as the balloting proceeds. The weakness of the Johnson camp all along has been the lack of assurance that he would receive substantial additions to his initial quota. There is nothing to indicate that delegations from states like New Jersey, where Senator Johnson ran a close second in the primary, would turn to him after his primary rival was eliminated.

Mr. Hughes 'Mentioned'

The name of Charles E. Hughes passed the rounds of the hotel lobby yesterday as a possibility. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, the foremost supporter of Senator Johnson, said he would support Mr. Hughes as a second choice provided the latter accepted his program.

Mr. Hughes' name, however, was not taken with any great degree of seriousness, there being a suspicion that the reason why his name was mentioned was merely to contrast his record in California in 1916 with that of Senator Johnson. Mr. Hughes was defeated in California by several thousands, whereas Senator Johnson carried the state in the same election by 20,000. The point is that politicians who lay claim to foresight are not likely to think of using Mr. Hughes to eliminate Senator Johnson, whoever else they may select.

The sentiment of the large delegations from the east is as evasive as other factors in the situation here. The New York delegation is broken up. The "favorite son" candidate, namely Nicholas Murray Butler, will not receive the united vote of the delegation on the first ballot. It will be split up between half a dozen candidates.

The Pennsylvania delegation, it is indicated, will stand firmly by Gov. William C. Sproul, but what the understandings are or how far they are supposed to follow Governor Sproul, no one is willing to state. Much, however, depends on the lineup of these two delegations. An active boom for Governor Sproul is being conducted by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Platform Outlined

Contest in Progress Over Chairmanship of Platform Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following the caucuses of state delegations held last night, the committee on resolutions of the Republican National Committee will be ready to proceed to the work of framing the platform on which the party will contest the control of the government in the election of November. Much of the work has already been accompanied by an advisory committee, the labor of which will be reduced to its lowest common denominator and embodied in the Republican platform.

The only fight of the moment is over the chairmanship of the Platform Committee, for which a bitter contest is being waged by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, and Ogden L. Mills of New York, who acted as chairman of the advisory committee on policies and platforms.

Opposition to the selection of the Senator from Indiana to head the most important of all committees arose mainly from the fact that he was regarded in the past as the right-hand man of Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania.

Law and Order

As the character of the platform has already been practically decided, it matters little who is chosen to be chairman of the committee. The position that the Republican Party will take on some of the leading issues of the moment is sufficiently clear to permit its statement in general terms. There will be, first and foremost, a strong declaration for the maintenance of law and order, while at the same time retaining the rights guaranteed to the individual citizen under the Constitution.

The declaration for law and order, it was stated, will be sufficiently com-

prehensive to pledge the party to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead enforcement code. As the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the constitutionality of the amendment, Republican leaders expressed the view that a plank on its enforcement would not add to the obligations of any party that pledges itself to uphold the statutes.

Industrial Relations

Another important question relating to the platform deals with the problem of industrial relations. The general sentiment favors that the party should not go beyond a declaration that the "interest of the general public is at all times paramount."

Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas, who will make the speech nominating Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, is advo-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
William C. Sproul
Governor of Pennsylvania, Republican presidential candidate

ating a declaration in favor of an industrial court on the order of the Kansas tribunal. Other Republicans, including one presidential candidate, Miles Poindexter, Senator from Washington, are urging a plank indorsing anti-strike legislation.

It was the activities along these two lines that caused Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to decide to come to Chicago to put the case for the federation before the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Gompers addressed a telegram from Montreal yesterday to Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, asking for permission to be heard. Mr. Hayes immediately wired back that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor would be heard tomorrow afternoon before the Platform Committee.

In connection with other planks hearings are scheduled. Tomorrow night, about 150 representatives of farm organizations, under the leadership of C. S. Barret, president of the Farmers Union, will urge the adoption of a plank favoring a constructive agricultural program. Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Platforms and Policies, drew up recommendations along the line desired by the agricultural interests, and the indications are the agricultural plank in the Republican platform will follow along these recommendations, though it will be much more general in character. Among the factors instanced as injurious to agriculture will be the fluctuation of prices and the lack of stability in the market, the increase in farm tenancy, the indifference to rural credits, and the restraint imposed by law on collective bargaining.

Women Voters' Campaign

The League of Women Voters will be also heard before the resolutions committee. This body is interesting itself in the fitting of the women voters into the body politic on terms of equality with men. It is carrying on a vigorous campaign in favor of progres-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York
James E. Watson
Senator from Indiana, candidate for chairmanship of platform committee.

sive social legislation, and the indications are that its demand will be recorded in the Republican platform, along the lines of standardizing the work of women, doing away with the evils of child labor and the acceptance of the maxim that promotion should be based on merit and that there should be equal pay for equal work. If there is a declaration on suffrage, it will merely recapitulate the alleged efforts of Republican leaders to pass the suffrage amendment, and seek to pass the responsibility to the present

administration for the delay in ratification.

On economic questions in general, the Republican platform will be on old lines. The attitude on protective tariff will be restated and also on the question of private ownership as distinct from the right of the government to supervise and regulate industry and transportation.

Question of Foreign Policy

At the moment interest in the platform is largely centered round the Republican attitude toward questions of foreign policy, and particularly the League of Nations. Conferences are in progress between the different factions on the Treaty issue, and the opinion has been expressed that harmony will prevail before the platform committee is ready to make its report to the convention.

On other phases of foreign relations sentiment is not nearly so divided as it is on the League issue. On one question in particular the Republican Party is particularly unanimous, namely, the need for the United States to maintain its present status with relation to the insular possessions in the Pacific. It is safe to say that the Republican Party will not favor the relinquishment of American control of the Philippines. The feeling is strong among Republican leaders that by withdrawing from the Philippines at the present moment the United States would be opening up for Japan possibilities of aggression which might ultimately lead to a conflict.

The "friends of Irish freedom" will be given a hearing before the Resolutions Committee, but it is not seriously believed the party will intrude the Irish question into its platform.

May Be No Picketing

National Woman's Party Makes Final Appeal to Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One last chance remains to avert the threatened picketing by the National Woman's Party of the Republican Convention, its leaders have announced. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the party; Miss Doris Stevens of New York, member of the national executive committee, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, national ratification chairman, have decided to call upon each presidential candidate to urge that he wire Governor Clement of Vermont and Governor Holcomb of Connecticut with a strong plea for a special session of the legislature, to act on the suffrage amendment.

Should the Republicans take the necessary steps to secure ratification by either of these states as a result of pressure from these candidates, no picketing of the convention will be necessary; otherwise, their plans are to stand as originally announced. Special banners are to be carried by the heads of state delegations and by women representing various branches of the professions, including doctors, teachers and lawyers, a group of Labor women and a group of Republican women when the picketing begins.

On "Presidential Row"

Part of Michigan Boulevard Gathering Place for Sightseers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Everybody in Chicago, it seems, who is not parading up and down Michigan Boulevard in the vicinity of the Congress, Auditorium and Blackstone hotels, more briefly known as "Presidential Row," is standing on the curbs, watching the paraders, seeing who they can see.

But the spectators on the curbs are not looking for the latest fashions. They have been eyes open for glimpses of the many important people they have been reading about in the newspapers all their lives and want to see. And they are having a feast on Michigan Boulevard these days. It is questioned whether there gathers anywhere at any one time a greater assemblage of the nation's celebrities than is to be seen crowding Chicago during a Republican Convention. The Democratic Convention at San Francisco, though just as important politically, will hardly be able to offer such an augmented show of people in the spotlight of public attention.

La Follette Boom Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Reports that the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican national convention had come to start a boom for the nomination of Robert M. La Follette as a candidate for the presidency, were denied by Alfred T. Rogers, who is here as a delegate from Wisconsin. Mr. Rogers is Senator La Follette's partner in the practice of law in Madison, Wisconsin, and he says that while he is always booming Senator La Follette, the Wisconsin delegation has not the slightest intention of seeking the nomination for him.

Johnson Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, on the eve of his debut as a presidential aspirant in the Republican National Convention, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Auditorium last night in a final effort to gain popular support and if possible convince doubting delegates before the opening battle in the Coliseum.

It was a Johnson audience and a Johnson atmosphere. Boosters all the way from California were there by the hundreds. They applauded loudly, waved flags and made music outside the hall with all manner of instruments, while the California Senator sought eloquently to dispose of aspersions cast on him on the ground of his alleged radical proclivities.

The purpose of the speech, it is to be suspected, was to prove to the world that Senator Johnson is not so "radical" as he is said to be, that he believes in "law and order" and the Constitution.

Beside the California aspirant stood his faithful and stalwart supporter, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, ready to convince all comers that Senator Johnson was eminently fitted to become the Republican standard-bearer in the presidential race.

Fight Is Lost, Says Brewers' Counsel

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Leroy Mayer of Chicago, who argued the case for the distillers in the Supreme Court, said on hearing of the decision:

"The fight is lost. The avenue of the courts is now exhausted."

INTER-ALLIED HOUSING MEETING IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—At the opening session of the Inter-Allied Housing and Town-Planning Congress in Central Hall, Westminster, more than 20 countries were represented. With the exception of former enemies and Russia, every state in Europe sent delegates, and America, Canada, India, China, Chili, Brazil and Uruguay were represented.

Dr. Christopher Addison, president of the Board of Health, presided, and explained the government's housing plans and the schemes of local authorities which embrace more than 48,000 acres of land.

Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association of America, said that the American Government could not be represented there without legislative action. The American people believed absolutely in private enterprise, also that working men should and could provide their houses just as they provided their food and clothes. Congress had discussed a resolution on national programs with the object of securing proper housing accommodation for every family, and two resolutions in favor of government action were passed.

R. H. Copeland, Commissioner of Health in New York produced a plan showing 30,000 tenement houses in New York, with regard to which, he said, it was high time the government interfered, otherwise they would have crimes committed by neglected people. In the name of America, they were glad to endorse the resolutions, he said.

Lord Astor, who presided in Friday, said there were two problems, one to solve the immediate difficulty rapidly, the other to plan the future growth of towns. He advocated development of garden cities.

GENERAL PERSHING WILL RETIRE SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gen. John J. Pershing will retire from the United States Army within a few months. The following letter written to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was given out last evening:

"Dear Mr. Secretary: Referring to our conversation of a few days ago, I wish to say that it has long been my desire to return to civil life. Throughout my military career I have been very much occupied, and the assignments that have fallen to my lot during recent years have been more or less important.

"It now appears that my duties are not likely to be of a character that will require more than a portion of my time. Under the circumstances, I feel that after the completion of the work contemplated by the Army Reorganization Act, I could relinquish military duty without detriment to the service and thus be free to engage in something more active. Therefore unless a situation should develop to justify my remaining I contemplate taking the step indicated within the next few months.

"Should an emergency arise in the time of crisis or otherwise, I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that I shall stand ready to serve my country in the future as I have in the past."

PRINCE'S VISIT TO VICTORIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BENDIGO, Victoria (Monday).—There was an amusing scene at a civic luncheon here on Friday when the Mayor repeatedly announced that he did not propose to make a speech, but proceeded to make an oration after the manner of all mayors and the Prince of Wales roared with laughter, in which the Mayor and the audience joined. The Prince thoroughly enjoyed the meeting with the miners, who greatly appreciated his decision to spend some time with them. The program in Victoria closed on Saturday night with a visit to a theater.

PHYSICIANS LOSE PERMITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LEXINGTON, Kentucky.—James H. Combs, prohibition director, has received from Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, at Washington, permits to prohibit three Louisville physicians from issuing whisky prescriptions. Commissioner Kramer says the evidence shows failure to keep a record of prescriptions as required by law, an "abnormal number" of prescriptions, prescribing of whisky "to persons suffering from no known ailments." One of the physicians, it is alleged, issued 200 whisky prescriptions between March 1 and March 20 of this year.

LIQUOR INGREDIENTS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The sale of hops, malt and other ingredients for home-brewed liquors has been forbidden to fish dealers, butter and egg merchants, grocers, butchers and others operating stalls or stores on property owned by the city of New York.

FIGHT AGAINST MEDICAL PLANK

Officials of Medical Liberty League Will Appear Before Resolutions Committee of the Republican Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The fight against inclusion in the platform of the Republican Party of a plank proposing a federal department of public health, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, which has been carried on for some weeks by the American Medical Liberty League, is to be taken before the committee on resolutions by local officials of the league. Frederick H. Freeark, a director of the league, and F. Emory Lyon, vice-president for Illinois, are preparing to appear with arguments against the proposal.

Recently the various state divisions of the league addressed a letter to the Republican delegates in their territories setting forth the position of the league against any declaration in the platform in favor of state medical control and expressing the hope that the Republican Party would decline to nominate for the presidency, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who, it is said, has openly advocated a federal Department of Public Health such as the one proposed.

"Because the league regards state medicine as essentially autocratic," stated the letter, "therefore subversive of the principles on which our government was founded, a menace alike to children and Nation, it hopes the Republican Party platform will contain no declaration in favor of state medicine or any of its works or proposals, whether phrased as a protection of public health, as government care of the health of children, or other class, or in the form of any other medical encroachment upon the citizen, in school, in home, or in industry."

The Republican advisory committee on policies and platform, which has been at work for six months compiling data for planks to be submitted to the committee on resolutions, has included in its report a chapter on the limitation of federal and state control and regulation while reporting opposition to the over-centralization of the war period. It alleges there are three demands for increase of federal activities, and the second of these, it says, is in regard to public health.

Called Informational

Ogden L. Mills, chairman of the advisory committee, upon his arrival for the convention, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the proposal for a medical plank was purely informational, that both sides of the question had been reported on, and that there was widespread support for such a plank.

However, an examination of the text, which comprises some 1500 words, reviewing the present medical activities of the federal government and outlining plans for coordinating the present work and extending it, reveals that one side of the question has been presented out of all proportion to the other and that the support of the proposals comes from "responsible public bodies, public health officials and medical men."

The only paragraph which can be interpreted as presenting the other side of the question is as follows:

"The fact that the state governments have been unable to supervise or control local health conditions because of the intense prejudice against anything that looks like outside interference in a matter which is regarded as strictly local makes it highly improbable that the federal government can succeed where the state governments have failed."

Support Your Medical Men

"The only support of such a plank," declared Mr. Freeark yesterday, "comes from medical men, who would be the chief beneficiaries through the new offices created, the public health authorities, who wish their authority extended, and perhaps a few misguided women's clubs."

"Our fight will be on the basis that there is a considerable body of public opinion which regards medical liberty as just as inalienable a right under the Constitution of the United States as religious liberty. All the agitation for the federal Department of Public Health has been carried by the allopathic school of healing, and this school would aim to control as it now controls the state boards of public health. We believe that while there is a difference of opinion as to the efficacy of the different schools of healing, the Republican Party should not foster a proposal which would set up any one school as official, even if it does happen to be most followed at the present time, any more than it should encourage the setting up of an official religion."

THEATRICAL BOSTON

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POP. MAT. TUESDAY. BEST SEATS \$2
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WOMEN ACTIVE IN NATIONAL POLITICS

Demands for Platform Declarations by Republican National Convention to Be Made Directly by Women's Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Never before have the women of the country been so much in evidence at a great party convention. They are buttonholing delegates on behalf of particular candidates, they are active on reception committees at the various personal headquarters, they are pinning special emblems in favor of one candidate or another on every man or woman who can be persuaded to submit. But more important than all this, there are many women, accredited as delegates and alternates, entitled to sit in the convention, and there are earnest relays of women actively participating in the convention work through the medium of the national committee of the Republican Women, or the board and visiting members of the National League of Women Voters.

One of the ways in which the women of these organizations are likely to exert a direct influence on an important convention activity is through their recommendations with regard to the social, industrial and health planks in the platform. They will present their views to the platform committee through committees of the women affiliated with the Republican Party will declare for the right of all to personal liberty in respect to their choice of curative agencies in case of illness.

Special Planks Urged

The women voters, in addition to being represented at the hearing that is to be given them today, are intervening each state member of the general resolutions committee of the convention. In a number of cases, women who are present as delegates or alternates are doing this work. They are understood to be making considerable headway with their special planks, which deal with child welfare, education, high prices, women in gainful occupations, public health and morals, and independent citizenship for married women.

But it is clear that the success of the women in securing what representation has already been accorded them in party affairs has spurred them to further endeavors, in the same direction. This was only to have been expected, in view of the impending extension of woman suffrage throughout the country. Yet the process is worth noting. It came to the fore on Sunday afternoon, at a meeting of the women called to consider resolutions drawn by Mrs. Medill McCormick looking to securing active and not merely theoretical participation by women in the affairs of the Republican national committee.

"Equality" Demanded

The women want equal representation on the committee with the men, and they are working for it in order that the rules committee may be induced to change the rules in their favor, as it can do if it sees fit, following the close of the convention. As Mrs. McCormick framed the resolution, it declared for "adequate" representation for the women. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, however, thought "adequate" should be changed to read "equal." Discussion seemed to favor the wording proposed by Mrs. McCormick, but the vote showed 76 in favor of "equal" and 74 in favor of "adequate." A committee was chosen to present the matter to the national committee, and then to the rules committee, and even to the convention itself if that is found necessary. The men are not likely to concede what the women ask in this matter, but are disposed to give them a large measure of representation.

Women's Work Commended

There were speeches by the women leaders at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party yesterday afternoon which aroused considerable en-

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COHAN & HARRIS Present

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With VIOLET HEMING

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IN

"Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans"

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 7-19
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SAN JOSE, CAL., June 24
STOCKTON, CAL., June 24
SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 25-26

thusiasm. Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, also made a brief address in which he told the women that they, as Republicans, were far and away better prepared for the campaign than the Democratic women.

"I speak of that about which it is my business to know," he declared, "and I can tell you that in what you Republican women have done already you are weeks and months ahead of the women of the opposition."

He went on to say that this was as it should be, that the women of the Republican Party should be actuated by a patriotism that sought all good things, first for the country and then for pressing these good things through the Republican Party, so that the Republicans should come to stand always and everywhere for the country's good.

As showing that the women themselves feel to be the aim and point of their activity in the convention, the committee, led by Mrs. George Soden of Chicago, first vice-president of the Illinois Suffrage Association and a member of the advisory committee for platform and policies, is of interest.

Qualifications Urged

"Women in business have shown they are worthy of equal consideration with men," she said. "It is conceded that women who have been picked to do particular work for which they are suited have fully measured up to it, as the men have to men's work. I feel that the same sort of thing is now being brought out in politics. The women are not expecting to do the work of the men, but they are expecting to share in the work with men, each contributing what they are best qualified to offer."

Mrs. Soden thinks Chairman Hayes has given a tremendous impetus to the women's cause by allowing them so large a participation as that accorded them this year.

"But women must not be expected to be merely followers," Mrs. Soden explained. "We do not want to pick women who are to lead women in political organization, as for instance in the positions of vice-chairman or secretary of the national committee. We want the women to have the privilege of choosing their own leaders to such positions."

EGYPTIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Scenes of enthusiasm marked the arrival at Victoria station on Saturday evening of Said Zaghlul Pasha, head of the Egyptian Nationalist delegation. His Excellency has come from Paris to take part in negotiations with the Prime Minister and Viscount Milner, head of the special commission to Egypt, on the question of the independence of Egypt, with guarantees for British interests.

About 200 Egyptian students, from all over the British Isles, representing the Egyptian Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the Egyptian club, and the Egyptian colony of London, met Zaghlul and followed him in motor cars near the Carlton hotel.

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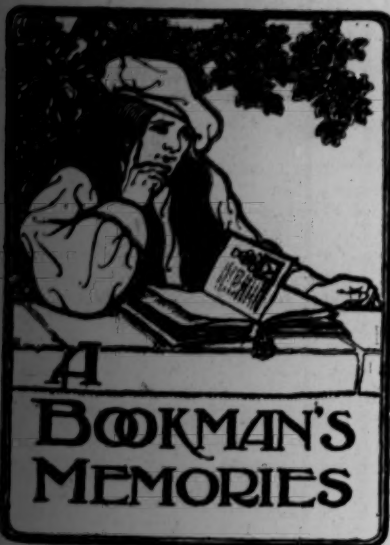
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"

LAST 2 WEEKS

BRIAN O'BRIEN MORGAN

BUDDIES

BEST SEATS ON SALE AT



Stephen Crane

To have written "The Red Badge of Courage" before he was 25; to have produced all of his work ere the age of 30—is wonderful.

Slender, quiet, and neat; unaffected, unassuming, and unobtrusive; always watchful yet always seeming weary and brooding, with the penetrating blue eyes of the visionary—so I saw, and remember Stephen Crane—vividly. That was in the summer of 1899.

We were thrown together under circumstances that have made a lasting impression upon me. He had rented Brede Place, in Sussex, and there Mr. and Mrs. Crane entertained in a way that was very original if seemingly rather extravagant.

Brede Place, I should explain, is one of the oldest manor-houses in Sussex, standing in a vast untidy park. At that time the owners had not lived there for some years; house and park had been neglected, and it would have cost a small fortune to give the place the patted and petted look of propriety in which Englishmen love to garb their estates. How old Brede Place is I know not, but I well remember a stand for falcons in the outer entrance hall, that has survived all changes! The house has grown; wings have been added; the floors are of different levels; you lose your way; you peer from the window embrasures to learn where you are, and seeing the thickness of the wall you wonder at the men of old time who built so ponderably.

In recent years Brede Place has been put in order; today you may see tennis played on the lawns, and hear Debussy in the parlors. But when Stephen Crane rented it all was delightfully muddled and medieval. Why he took Brede Place I know not. He liked adventures and new experiences, and Brede Place, Sussex, was a change from Mulberry Street, Newark, New Jersey.

He found himself in a far-flung colony of writers. Crane was a fine horseman, and, within riding, cycling or driving distance (motors were uncommon then) lived Henry James, H. G. Wells, Joseph Conrad, Ford Madox Hueffer, and others. They were proud to have the author of "The Red Badge of Courage" among them, and he had lately achieved another brilliant success with "The Open Boat."

That year I was spending my summer holiday at Winchelsea, and as I had been writing in The Academy, with admiration, of this young American who had captured literary England, it was natural that I should wish to see him. So one day in full summer, when the hops were head high, and all the country decked with bloom and greenery, I cycled over to Brede Place.

Stephen Crane was seated before a long, deal table facing the glorious view. He had been writing hard; the table was littered with papers, and he read aloud to me in his precise, remote voice what he had composed that afternoon. One passage has remained with me—about a sailor in a cabin, and above his head swung a vast huddle of bananas. He seemed over-anxious about the right description of that huddle of bananas; and it seemed strange to find this fair, slight, sensitive youth sitting in the quiet of Brede Place writing about wild deeds in outlandish places.

Our next meeting was amazing. I received an invitation to spend three days in Brede Place: on the second day a play was to be performed at the schoolroom in Brede Village a mile away up the hill. This play we were informed, sub rosa, had been written by Henry James, H. G. Wells, A. E. W. Mason and other lights of literature.

Duly I arrived at Brede Place. Surely there has never been such a house party. The ancient house, in spite of its size, was taxed to the uttermost. There were six men in the vast, bare chamber where I slept, the six iron bedsteads, procured for the occasion, quite lost in the amplitude of the chamber. At the dance, which was held on the evening of our arrival, I was presented to bevy of beautiful American girls in beautiful frocks. I wondered where they came from. And all the time, yes, as far as I remember, all the time, our host, the author of "The Red Badge of Courage" sat in a corner of the great fireplace in the hall, "not out of sight, but very silent. He seemed rather bewildered by what had happened to him.

Of the play I have no recollection. The performance has been driven from my mind by the memory of the agony of getting to Brede Village. It was a pouring wet night, with thunder and lightning. The omnibuses which transported us up the hill stuck in the miry roads. Again and again we had to alight and push, and each time we returned to our seats on the top (the American girls were inside) I remarked to my neighbor, H. G. Wells, that Brede Village is not a suitable place for dramatic performances. I wonder why Stephen Crane never wrote about that night and that house party.

Many people reread "The Red Badge of Courage" during the Great War.

and the strange thing is that this work of imagination seems more real than the actual accounts of the fighting in Flanders. Yet this is not strange. The imagination is able to give a verisimilitude to invented happenings that a report, however accurate, does not achieve. The artist selects. He treats only that which is necessary to produce his effect. Stephen Crane was an artist. He imagined what he himself, an inarticulate, bewildered unit in the Civil War, would think, feel, and do; he projected his imagination into the conflict, and the result was that astonishing work—"The Red Badge of Courage."

The Civil War stories in "The Little Regiment" volumes are as good as "The Red Badge," but the editor or publisher who asked him to write essays on "The Great Battles of the World" did not know his business. They are routine work. His imagination was not moved, as it was in "The Red Badge," and in "Magie," the first book he wrote, which was published when he was 21.

It was natural that Crane should want to see actual warfare, and editors were eager to employ him. So he saw the Greco-Turkish War, and the Spanish-American War, but nothing vital came from these experiences. His imagination worked better in a room than on a battlefield.

Yet one thing came out of his experiences of real warfare—one sentence. When he returned he said: "The Red Badge is all right."

THE MANY BOATS OF MACKINAC

Up at Mackinac, when Chicago is sweltering and Detroiters are going to Belle Isle to cool off, a little breeze is ruffling the blue straits and frothing up whitecaps in the wake of a great ore boat, sauntering down the lakes from Duluth or Superior. Some variety of craft is ever passing Mackinac, for it is said that in a year more tonnage passes the island than is cleared from any port in the world. Even as the sun flashes up beyond the red-roofed old fort, there comes a whaleback freighter, white deck-work forward and single black funnel aft, beating up the lakes to the Soo, and lunging through the slate-gray depths like a sea monster. Hardly is she out of sight when the little ferry from Mackinaw City whistles up the harbor and slowly warps its way along the dock. Then, as the chameleon-like lake changes to a light green, the great black car ferry comes butting through the short seas on its way to St. Ignace, and salutes the island with a long-drawn wail from its whistle.

While the morning is still young, the little white mail boat rings her bell once, twice and again, conducts a veritable fanfare on her whistle, and as the last belated passenger comes tearing down the dock, she casts off and goes bobbing up the straits to the Snow Islands. But all this time, the long blue straits have not been vacant. Hardly has the smoke of one rusty red freighter faded from the horizon, when the deep loaded bulk of another looms up beyond the little town. Now it is a fleet of ore boats, churning their way back from Buffalo to Superior, and now it is a smaller craft from Charlevoix, standing out for Thunder Bay. At noon, the disreputable little packet that plies to the Soo leaves in great commotion, and up and down the lake the procession continues. Look out to any stretch of lake from any point on the island, and you cannot fail to see a ship. Even through the perfect curve of Arch Rock (which, by the way, is freshly cemented every year to withstand the ravages of time) one will see a white sailboat scudding along, with every stitch of canvas drawing.

But mere ships become monotonous, and it is not until mid-afternoon that the shipping becomes a matter of excitement. As the town clock booms out four in a hoarse monotone, a long-drawn throaty roar comes from the southwest, and as the inhabitants begin to hurry to the docks, the Chicago boat, the Northland, comes rolling up the straits with her two black and russet funnels belching her red and white pilot flag snapping bravely above the white bridge, and the blue lake melting before the onslaught of her bows. White foam stems to stern, she is, and makes no mean show as she takes the turn for the harbor and races in with her passengers clustered in the bow.

Out of the east comes another raucous challenge, and as the Northland turns the harbor buoys, the green and white Buffalo to Duluth boat, the Octorara, comes into sight. She is built more like a freighter than a lake liner, and her single red funnel, set far aft, trails a plume of black straight astern as she comes breezing up the straits and the sun catches the glimmer of her brass. Then indeed does the town wake up, and the summer visitors take snapshots, and the crews go through fire drill, and the passengers go for a walk, until the sirens shall call them back again and the two liners steam majestically out as the sun goes down in an orgy of color and daubs the white decks and cabins with fanciful patterns.

Perhaps in the evening, when the boats from the Soo and the Snows ride up the harbor, the Juanita will steam in from up Superior way, with her vari-colored lights rising and falling in the dusk. Her searchlight will pick out the old fort and the bullet-scarred blockhouse, and bring to the old-timers memories of the days when the birch canoe was the only lake craft, and dusky Indians only saw the sunsets across the straits.

INTERVIEWING ROYALTY

A vagrant ray of sunshine, tired of frolicking in the gay spring world outside, wandered hesitatingly through a rift in the canvas tent that covered the circus. As though frightened at its own temerity, it hesitated a moment, then wandered to the gilded cage where the lioness, Queen of the circus, lay dozing. It lit up the gilt of the cage. It turned the lioness' red gold mane to ruddied gold and, as she toppled lazily to meet it, it lit up the topaz depths of her dreaming eyes. It made more drab the drab little figure of a man with a notebook in hand, who stood close to one corner of the cage. And it left absolutely untouched the group that stood staring, staring as though they would never be satisfied, at Her Majesty. The lioness, with a movement of rippling muscles that was purest poetry, half rose, let her sleepy gaze



Courtesy of Sella-Photo Circus

"Have you your credentials?" said Her Majesty

wander carelessly over the group, and then caught the eye of the apologetic little man who stood so near the cage. At once the little man bowed, smiled a wide friendly smile like a child, tucked his dusty straw hat under one arm, and began to fumble with a bunch of papers which he pulled from one bulging coat pocket, dropping several in his haste. When he straightened up, after reclaiming them, the lioness was still regarding him with friendly interest. The little man mopped his brow, and smiled again.

"I'm a reporter," he confided to Her Majesty, "your press agent has arranged . . . the truth is, I've always wanted to interview you . . . I know it is hard to really reach royalty—but in these democratic times you know . . ." And again he smiled, his smile completing his unfinished sentences left so raggedly in the air.

The Queen Speaks

Her Majesty was pleased to be gracious. She rose to a sitting position, with slow, dignified movements that brought delighted exclamations from the watching group, and spoke.

"It's a bit unusual," she said slowly, "but if you have your credentials and I can depend on you not to misquote me, I'll talk with you. I've never been interviewed before, you know. Perhaps if you will tell me what is customary, it will help us both. Let me see. In the few interviews I have read, the reporter is usually offered refreshments, is he not? In my position . . . a trifle peculiar, you see . . . so far from my court, I'm afraid I cannot do that. But I have a nice piece of beefsteak here, if you like it rare."

The little man hastily, and in some embarrassment, was heard to mutter that he had already dined, had just come from lunch in fact, and in his nervousness left his sentences more unfinished than ever. Her Majesty bowed graciously, and in an immense calm, waited for the interviewer to proceed.

"We usually," said the little man, "ask famous persons their opinions of woman suffrage, politics, and their impressions of the city. But in this case . . . anything you would say, of course, would be interesting . . . but you're probably not interested in politics . . ." Again his unfinished sentences trailed away into silence.

Interested in Politics

"Oh, but I assure you," said the lioness, "you are quite wrong there! Anything that affects your life outside affects us too. We circus folk, you know, are immensely interested in politics, for instance. And if you care for my opinion, I should say that your next president must be a man who can help us a bit on this high cost of living problem. I noticed this morning (this is quite by the way of course) that my breakfast meat was a few pounds lighter than it usually is, and when I ventured to mention it, my keeper, a most intelligent man, told me that the high cost of food stuffs was an immense problem here. We discussed it quite a while, for I have found him to be a man who never presumes on my friendship, which I am pleased to give him. He never takes—shall I say liberties—even after the most friendly talk. So

that is why I say that we are all interested in your political questions. In my position, of course, I cannot say whom I should prefer to have nominated, but you may say, I think, that I consider Mr. Hoover an excellent man, who would see that our breakfast meat supply was justly handled. As to suffrage, I must say that I am a bit up in the air. I can't understand your women. I have often thought when watching them as I parade through the streets of some city, that surely they must give up their entire time to following the bewildering change of styles. Take for instance," and here Her Majesty politely lowered her voice, and the little man, making frantic notes in his book, stepped closer to the cage, "the case of that woman who is watching me so intently. I see she has bobbed her hair. I am told that that is stylish now. But next year, no doubt, long hair will be worn again, and where will she be? Hair doesn't grow quickly enough to catch up with the styles. No doubt she will wear false hair and every one will know it is

CONVENTIONS, OLD AND NEW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

That there is nothing new under the sun is an adage that applies to political conventions as to other affairs of life. That the extraordinary institution of popular representation in the choice of a ruler should have had a counterpart in other ages may be hardly credible to the twentieth-century inhabitant of the United States, reared in the tradition of the Declaration of Independence. Yet no less than a thousand years ago there flourished occasionally an assembly of similar functions and equal magnificence. The election of the chief of the Holy Roman Empire, which took place from time to time at Aix-la-Chapelle, Mayence and Frankfurt in the depths of the dark ages undoubtedly caused as much fluttering in the political dovescotes of that day as the nomination of a presidential candidate at San Francisco or Chicago.

Some medieval Rip van Winkle who had been a delegate to the convention held for the election of the Holy Roman Emperor might well awake at the Republican or Democratic convention of this month and find the game not so very different from that played in the good old times along the Rhine. In the crowded convention hall, he would perhaps look back wistfully on the flowery meadows which provided the medieval gathering with standing room if not with upholstered seats. The appearance of the noble delegates would be different, less hirsute and more completely clad. The human voice, however, would probably not have declined in power since the days when knight and baron roared their approval of big chief or favorite son.

A Few Modern Devices

Some changes, it must be admitted, would have transpired in the course of the centuries. Parliamentary law was not yet born in the year 1000, and points of order had not yet risen up to plague the honorable chairman. Nor had credential committees attained their present authority and prestige. A bold front, and a well-fed and numerous band of retainers with large capacity for browbeating and noise-making seem to have been at that time necessary prerequisites for political success, although records show that subtler methods were employed with considerable cunning. "Deliberations" did not always take the form of a free-for-all fight, but the rattling of shields and shouting of the other party down did play an important rôle. There were not even such time-honored institutions of representative government as election regulations, votes and tellers in an ancient election of the heads of the Holy Roman Empire. There was no agreement as to the way in which votes should be taken or counted. As a matter of fact, they were often not even counted.

The most powerful princes carried the day then as now. Defeated adversaries often refused to participate, or even withdrew to elect their own candidate. There were "bolts" in the days of the Guelphs and Ghibellines as well as in those of the Bullmoosers. There were counts and knights, and dukes and princes coming to town with trumps blaring and banners waving pretty much in the same way as today the adherents of statesmen and the heeled of politicians are carrying their standards on long poles through the Boulevard Michigan.

Where Folks Come In

But the participation of the people in the elections seems to have been less well defined in the early dawn of democracy than it is in these days of the open and direct primary. The masses of that day formed a kind of chorus in the general proceedings banging their swords against their shields and yelling at the top of their voices. This acclamation of the folk is noticed by the chroniclers until the we cease to hear of it. The bosses then got control of the elections and called themselves "the electors." They were seven in number in the beginning and later a few more were added, but they felt strong enough to dispense with the hocus-pocus of popular elections and settle the choice of the crowned head of the Holy Roman Empire among themselves. Hardly a propitious omen for the optimists of democracy.

We of the twentieth century can therefore afford some complacency in regarding the conventions of former ages. Our whole procedure of election and nomination has at least been regulated by law. The obnoxiousness of individual candidates and their too zealous partisans is further mitigated by the cooling effect of Robert's Rules of Order. Powerful bosses, still of great influence, do not seek the open market so brazenly as in

olden times, but who knows if the Rip van Winkle of conventions may not miss the brazen openness of contrivings at Mayence. Deeper contrivings are not so visible to simple folk, and do more mischief.

"Plus ça Change"

Whatever may be said for rules and regulations, human nature is not too eager to change. The convention halls of Chicago and San Francisco, like the meadows of Mayence, are the meeting ground for the hopes and strifes of men. Personal ambitions are furthered not by the clanging of swords, but by the clapping of hands and shouts of applause. Pomp and panoply of power play their rôle today—more camouflaged perhaps—as they did in the days when kings and knights used to gather. To the politician active in the fray each passing hour may bring hope or despair, but the philosopher looking on the whole intricate spectacle can still remark: "Plus ça change, plus il reste la même chose."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Real Aim in the Philippines

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

According to a news item in your issue of May 6, 1920, Mr. H. M. Pitt, former president of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, is coming to America to launch "a nation-wide campaign to defer independence for the Philippines for 25 years, because the future commercial expansion of the United States is believed to be so bound up in retention of the Philippine Islands."

The movement will surprise all who have always been made to believe that America's policy in the Philippines is not one of commercialism but one of altruism. It seems as if the real reason for the retention of the Philippine Islands, against the wishes of the Filipino people, is beginning to appear. It is not that the islands are a backward country, held in trust for civilization, as has always been alleged. It is commercial gain.

Are the ideals of 10,000,000 people to be sacrificed on the altar of commercial supremacy? Will the American people tolerate such a stain upon their honor as a nation? Will America deliberately forget that, according to President McKinley, the Philippines are hers "not to subjugate but to emancipate" and that it was "Filipino liberty, welfare, and happiness that America would undertake to enhance—not America's power or America's gain?"

To postpone the granting of Philippine independence 25 years is tantamount to denying it altogether. America has promised to grant that independence as soon as a stable government has been established in the Philippines. That stable government having been already established, no other course remains for America but to respect her word.

The Filipino people claim that America's eastern interests, be they commercial or otherwise, cannot be incompatible with Philippine independence. They are willing to enter in such arrangements with the United States as will be beneficial to both America and the Philippines. What else do the commercial interests want? (Signed) J. P. MELENCO, Acting Director, Philippine Press Bureau, May 15, 1920.

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AVIATION IN BRAZIL

Rivalry between European and American aeroplane manufacturers for the favor of São Paulo, Brazil, seems rather to have resulted in turning topsy-turvy a familiar maxim. In this case the maxim might run "Last come, first served." About a year ago several European manufacturers sent their fliers to São Paulo, there to exhibit in the firmament, but although considerable enthusiasm for aviation was aroused in the watching public, nothing happened to advance the sales of European airplanes. Enthusiasm, it appears, petered out. In October, however, an American manufacturer repeated the experiment, enthusiasm revived in São Paulo, and this time to good purpose. The government made an appropriation of 250 centos as an aviation budget for 1920, and now the centos are being spent, and before long the citizens of São Paulo will be able to watch the students of a new aviation school learning their daily lessons in the Brazilian sky.

As the centos is worth something over 200 American dollars, the budget has provided for an aviation school with nine machines and a faculty of two American instructors. The government already owned an aviation camp to endow the new school, so to speak, with a proper campus, and as soon as the faculty begins graduating pilots, some of the pilots are expected to join the faculty and enlarge the school, as a necessary step toward the organization of an aviation branch of the army.

At the same time a company is being formed, interested in civilian more than in military aviation, to start another school to develop commercial flying, and both schools will probably make use of the landing fields that the government has asked the different municipalities to establish. Where the exhibition of the European manufacturers failed to arouse a permanent interest in aviation, the latter "flying show" of the American manufacturer has apparently succeeded.

Inscription for an Old Harpsichord

Let four leaved clover (never three)
Be carpet for a fairy dance;
Only point of star can be
Spear-head for a magic lance;—
In clinquant garbs must Minstrelsy
Advance.

Hence the pavilion
Of plangent melodies
Shall be of gold and vermillion
With ivory keys,
(Tough) fustly—sprightly
Azes of Minuet and Cotillion
Danced over these.
(Bow, Seigneur—curtsy, Marquise,
Politely.)
—Jean Atherton Flexner, in "Humble Voyagers."

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NEED FOR WOMEN LEGISLATORS URGED

American Delegate Speaks at International Suffrage Conference at Geneva—British Pastor Preaches in Cathedral

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—Miss Maud Royden of the City Temple, London, who has come to Geneva to attend the Congress of the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage, on Sunday had the honor of being the first woman to deliver a sermon from Calvin's pulpit in St. Peter's Cathedral. She spoke in French to a large congregation, whom she urged to foster and develop fraternity among mankind.

Other delegates, who have arrived here to participate in the Congress, are Lady Astor, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, of the United States, and Mrs. Justin Godard of France.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—Former State Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, speaking to women members of parliaments of foreign countries, said: "It is a great pity that there have been relatively few women legislators in my own country. In our various state legislatures some 60 different women have served. But they have been spread over a good deal of territory and time, which makes the spreading much too thin."

"There are four callings for which women are plainly better fitted than men—acting, caring for children, nursing and legislating. I do not say women have surpassed men as legislators, but I do say they are inherently better fitted for legislating, which should deal primarily with improvements in social relations. "An estimate of value is shaping itself out of a world's agony, the ideal that women have always held that the measure of a nation's greatness is the production of health and happiness. Here is the special task of the woman legislator. Here is the solemn duty of the women assembled in Geneva at what may justly be called an international conference of good will—to put this new vision across the flux of the whole world's thinking by every possible expedient, to embody it into law, to weld it into constitutions, to interpret it into every international movement."

FRENCH PLAQUES TO LEADERS OF WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Municipal Council of Paris this afternoon unveiled plaques bearing the names of George Clemenceau, Raymond Poincaré and Marshal Foch, designed to commemorate their part in the war. Only the Socialists were absent, and they explained their absence in a tribune long manifesto, in which they condemned the glorification of war and of the war chiefs, and referred to the profiteering that had been allowed to take place during and after the conclusion of hostilities. There are 27 Socialists who signed this declaration. The ceremony was nevertheless of an imposing character. There were delegations of soldiers received by Adrian Oudin, president of council, to strains of military music. Mr. Poincaré was seated between Marshal Foch and Mr. Clemenceau in a tribune, accompanied by members of the Senate and Chamber, besides eminent soldiers.

Mr. Oudin in his address recalled that similar commemorative plaques are to be placed in all schools and town halls of France. Paris, he said, was the center "from which radiated French thought and energy, and was one of the sacred cradles of civilization." In saving the French capital, not only the monuments, beauties and riches, memories and hopes, had been preserved, but the fortress of right and liberty had been held.

NEW LAWS PASSED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Among the laws passed by the state Legislature, which has just prorogued, were those providing for daylight saving, the playing of amateur sports on Sunday afternoons, relief for tenants in the housing situation, appointment of a fuel administrator, extension of the existence of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, authorization of the purchase of 100,000 acres of waste land for reforestation, regulation of billboard advertising, and facilities to enable the women to vote as soon as the suffrage amendment is duly ratified. In all, 629 acts and 89 resolutions were passed. Gov. Calvin Coolidge vetoed several measures, among which were the "4 per cent beer bill" and the motion picture censorship measure, the former on the ground that it was in conflict with the federal law and the latter because of unconstitutional features pointed out by the Attorney General.

FREE COAL MINING IN FEDERAL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Under the new regulations concerning coal-mining leases, permits and licenses under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, which have just been received in Salt Lake City, a sweeping change is made that will permit individuals, associations and municipalities to mine and take coal for their own use, but not for sale, without the payment of any rent or royalty. The

coal may be taken from the classified and unclassified coal lands of the United States. The application therefor must be filed in the land office of the district where the land lies.

"Coal occurs in many places in Utah," said Ralph S. Kelley, local chief of the field division of the land office, "and heretofore a settler, or rancher, or farmer who happened to live next door to a known coal deposit or an outcropping of coal could not take it even for household use without going to the expense of entry and purchase of the land. Whole communities and cities located next to coal deposits had to ship their coal in, perhaps hundreds of miles, because they could not use the coal right at hand. The new regulations will be a great boon to those persons living in the sections of the State where wood fuel is scarce, but where coal happens to be plentiful. The farmer or town dweller can operate his own little coal mine for his own use without cost to himself other than the necessary work to mine the coal. Associations of farmers or of town dwellers can go in together and mine the coal in cooperation and distribute it for their individual household use."

CILICIAN SITUATION REMAINS CRITICAL

Reinforcements Needed to Relieve the Cities Besieged and Suppress Turkish Bands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The Catholics of the Armenians of Cilicia, who is now in Paris, has received from Bishop Arlarslanian of Adana the following dispatch:

"Notwithstanding the energetic efforts made by the French military authorities, the situation in Cilicia has not materially improved. Hadjin and Zeytoun are still besieged and isolated, but they are holding out. Through lack of available forces, the communications, the military help, and the revictualing are impossible, and the condition of these two towns is considered as desperate, and we fear from day to day a tragical end. The town of Sis is also besieged, but it is in a position to defend itself for a long time. There is no means of helping Marash, where the Armenian sufferers are decimated every day. They are threatened with deportation to Al-Bistan, which is equivalent to a sentence of death.

Kassap is besieged since last month and abandoned without help. The population has no arms. The Armenians of Moussa Mountain inform us of an impending attack by the Turks. Hassandevly, that has resisted all the attacks of the Turks, as well as Deuriyol, are for the present safe and quiet. The railway and telegraph communications have been cut off in several places between Mersine, Tarsus and Adana, and between Adana and Aleppo. Kemalist bands have occupied Belendik, Hatcherli, Guelabek and Kouzoulik, and his Christian inhabitants of all nationalities have partly been massacred and partly taken prisoners.

"By reason of the general insecurity the exodus of the Armenians is taking disquieting proportions. Harvest is approaching, but we fear the impossibility to reap it, and this would mean famine and the economic ruin of the country. Sufficient reinforcements are urgently needed to relieve the besieged cities and to suppress the bands. Loss of time would be disastrous for the Christian populations that are threatened with extermination. The misery of the refugees is indescribable."

PROSECUTION URGED IN BERGDOLL CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of War announced yesterday that he had received the report of the inspector-general of the army in the case of G. C. Bergdoll, who escaped from the military authorities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, recently and that the report recommends disciplinary action against several persons, as well as submission of evidence to the Department of Justice to see whether prosecution of any civilians would be justified. The report will not be made public until the question as to prosecutions has been settled.

ONLY FOUR ELIGIBLE STATES NOT IN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department yesterday announced that Haiti's adherence to the League of Nations leaves only Honduras, Costa Rica, China, and the United States outside the league, of the nations eligible to join at the present time. Of these nations, China, though refusing to ratify the Versailles Treaty because of its disposition of Shantung, will ratify the Austrian Treaty, it is expected, in order to gain admission to the League.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Believing America's delay in signing the Peace Treaty contributes toward the serious condition in the Near East, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has adopted resolutions urging the government to take immediate action to permit America to join the League of Nations, with whatever reservations righteousness requires.

RAILROAD FUND USE ANNOUNCED

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Provide \$125,000,000 for the Purchase of New Freight Cars and Locomotives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Refrigerator cars for moving the fruit crop, and locomotives for freight and switching use can be acquired by the railroads through an appropriation announced yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission of \$125,000,000, to be advanced out of the \$300,000,000 provided for in the Transportation Act. It has been decided that \$75,000,000 shall be used to buy new freight cars and the remainder to buy new locomotives.

Prompt utilization of the fund is counted upon to help materially the freight situation. A great need is refrigerator cars for handling fruit crops, and it is planned to have those put under way first. Afterward, other types of freight cars will be obtained. No passenger locomotives will be provided for until the most urgent needs for freight and switching locomotives have been met. First allotments of cars will be made to the carriers offering the largest proportional contributions to meet the government advances. Applicants for locomotives will be required to contribute at least 50 per cent of their cost, and the aim will be to obtain an equal distribution of motive power throughout the country. Carriers which cannot finance 50 per cent of the cost of locomotives will be considered, however, before any passenger locomotives are assigned.

The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities has recommended that a corporation be formed to handle this equipment project, and the commission mentions the plan rather favorably, though it announces that it cannot undertake the formation of such a corporation. The association, however, last night made public a statement that it had under way a plan to form a corporation. The commission will assist railroads, it is expected, even if such a corporation should be formed, to finance their equipment directly, should they prefer. Applications for aid from the \$125,000,000 equipment fund may be filed until June 19.

COURSE FOR UNITED STATES IN FAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The wise course for the United States to pursue in the Far East is to ally herself with the liberal forces in China and Japan. This was the declaration made here by Fletcher S. Brockman, associate general secretary of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, at a luncheon tendered him by prominent Cincinnati business men. It was his first utterance since his recent return from a special mission in China and Japan for the Y. M. C. A., which has occupied him six months. Previous to this mission Mr. Brockman spent 15 years in China as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work in that country.

STOCKS OF GASOLINE LARGELY INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stocks of gasoline at the end of March were 80,000,000 gallons or 14 per cent greater than on the same date last year. The amount of crude oil in storage showed a decrease of 3,573,000 barrels, it is announced by the bureau of mines. Stocks of fuel oil has decreased 170,000,000 gallons. The decrease in crude oil stocks was shown to be due to an increase in the daily capacity of refiners to 1,560,345 barrels, a gain of 317,990 barrels over last year, and the failure of oil production to keep pace. Domestic consumption of gasoline during the first quarter of this year increased 200,000,000 gallons, or 33 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919; while the increase for fuel oil was 245,000,000 gallons, or 18 per cent. Exports of gasoline were about equal to the amount for the preceding year, but fuel oil exports increased 155,000,000 gallons.

SOCIAL WORK AS A NATIONAL DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Much of the pressure of the American social problem could have been avoided had the need for social service of the sort carried on by neighborhood and settlement houses in the large cities been foreseen at an earlier date in the country's communal development, in the belief of Herbert Hoover. In the June issue of Better Times, the publication of the United Neighborhood

Houses of New York, Mr. Hoover continues: "The men and women who are devoting their lives to such work throughout the country—particularly in our centers of congested population—are responding to the call of an urgent national duty" he says. "This work pays to the state a dividend many times greater than its cost and is of progressively increasing value with the years. Furthermore it is in its essence a democratic work, embodying the fundamentals of democracy, as it is local in application, but national in spirit, avoiding the dangers of centralized and federally imposed control. As for Americanization, about which much is said and so little done, there is no better or more effective means of reaching a desirable alien than through the intimate sympathetic and experienced medium which neighborhood and settlement houses and other social service organizations provide."

IOWA STATE COLLEGE PLANS CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
AMES, Iowa—The most elaborate program of speeches, reunions and dinners that Iowa State College has ever known is planned for the semi-centennial and commencement celebration, June 6 to 9. The ceremonies, which are in commemoration of the founding of the college in 1868, were deferred two years because of the war. Thousands of alumni and old students of the college will be back on the campus and a number of notable guests will be present. Many of the colleges and universities of the country will be officially represented.

Dean Eugene Davenport, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, will deliver the principal address on Founder's day, June 7. Tuesday will be devoted to divisional symposia. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, Canada, and James R. Howard, president of the National Farm Bureau Federation, will be the speakers before the agricultural division. Arthur Powell Davis, noted engineer and hydrographer, will be the speaker for the engineering division; Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, for the veterinary division; and Isaac Devier, head of the home economics work at the University of Illinois, for the home economics division.

Marion Le Roy Burton, president of the University of Minnesota and president-elect of the University of Michigan, will deliver the commencement address to a class of more than 500. Dr. Ernest D. Burton of the theological school of the University of Chicago, will be the baccalaureate speaker.

JAPANESE CITIZENS SOCIETY IS PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—What promises to be a strong force in combating dual citizenship and supporting young American citizens of Japanese ancestry in their contention that they owe allegiance to no country other than the United States, was created recently when definite steps were taken toward the formation of the Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry. The new organization is the idea of the Americanization committee of Honolulu Post No. 1 of the American Legion, and has the backing of the American-Japanese Citizens Association. A meeting of members of the Americanization committee with the officers and directors of the American-Japanese Citizens Association was held recently, at which a number of prominent Honolulu Japanese, all citizens, declared that the new society should be supported in every way possible. It is proposed to form Honolulu Forum No. 1 of the society soon, and other forums will be organized on all of the islands. In other words, the society will become territory-wide, and may be extended at some later date to the Pacific coast, and thence east.

A feature of the constitution is a pledge which all members of the society will sign. In this pledge the members affirm their allegiance to America, and specifically deny that they owe any allegiance to the Empire of Japan.

ARMENIAN RADICALS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Although there have been radical uprisings in Alexandropol, Kars, Delijan and Novo Bayazid in the Armenian Republic, the situation is improving. The Armenians are much opposed to the Bolsheviks, according to a report from Col. William Haskell, Allied High Commissioner to Armenia.

MAJOR FACTORS IN PRICE REDUCTION

Shortening of Credit, Railway Congestion, Over-Supply and the Public's Reaction Against Extravagant Buying Are Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The public's reaction against extravagant buying is given as the chief reason for retail price-cutting in a report on business conditions, made by the federal reserve agent to the Federal Reserve Board. The factors in New York, the report says, which helped in price reduction are the general shortening of credit, which made it difficult to carry stocks, railway congestion and over-supply in certain lines, notably textiles. Basic production costs have not declined, however, and will not decline until the price of raw materials and labor is lowered by increased efficiency or lower wages. The report points out that the workman has never had such an opportunity to save as now, and that his money invested in Liberty bonds will later purchase what the savings cannot buy now.

Although considerable building is in progress, the greater portion is covered by erection of lofts, office buildings and garages. Home building has dropped from 48 per cent of construction planned a year ago to 32 per cent, most of which is remodeling residences into small apartments and erection of large hotels.

While the industrial outlook is favorable, farm labor is 38 per cent below normal, with increasing wages. It is estimated that 1000 more boats could be used on the Erie Canal if they could be supplied.

Record Potato Price

Chicago Reports Sales at About \$7.20 a Bushel

CHICAGO, Illinois—Potato prices have reached their highest price in the history of the country. This was reported by the federal bureau of markets on Saturday after new potatoes had advanced \$2 a hundredweight over Friday's figures and old potatoes had moved up 70 to 75 cents. New potatoes sold here at \$11 and \$17 a hundredweight, which figures about \$7.20 a bushel. One car of old potatoes sold at \$9.25 a hundredweight, which is at the rate of \$6.75 to \$7 a bushel. Old potatoes are reported in small quantity, and new potatoes are the chief supply.

At these figures most of the potatoes on the market will cost the grocer about 13 cents a pound, it is estimated. The principal reason for prices reaching this peak, according to the bureau of markets, is that this happens to be an interim between production sections coming into the market. Shipments from Florida are done and Louisiana shipments are dwindling. Only 16 cars of new and old potatoes arrived here on Saturday as against ordinary arrivals of 60 to 75. New stock from the Carolinas is now beginning to come in.

The highest previous price of potatoes on record here is \$3.50 to \$4 a bushel for old stock in the early spring of 1917.

Profiteering on Ice

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The State Commission on the Necessaries of Life has announced that all cases of charges of more than 60 cents per hundredweight of ice will be thoroughly investigated, as an increase can not be justified on the ground of shortage, since the ice companies of the State, with but two exceptions, made a 100 per cent harvest. In spite of the heavy yield, a company in Gardner has been found charging \$1 per hundredweight for ice obtained from the town reservoir, for which privilege the company pays nothing, and a company in Edgartown has demanded 80 cents, under conditions alleged to be unwarranted. Both dealers have been compelled to reduce their rates.

SCHOOL CENTERS SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston has a school center for every 74,509 persons of its population according

to a report just issued by the Russell Sage Foundation through its Department of Recreation. How this city compares with some other municipalities in the same class in respect to the plentifulness with which these neighborhood meeting-places are provided, popular use is shown by the following figures. The number in each case indicates how many people would have to be accommodated by a single center if everybody in town attended a center the same evening. Here they are: New York City, 49,655; Chicago, Illinois, 36,421; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 31,118; Cleveland, Ohio, 40,047; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 18,410.

BUSINESS VALUE OF ADVERTISING

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Advertising reduces the cost to the consumer instead of adding tax to the article, in the opinion of speakers at yesterday's general session of the sixteenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. It was also emphasized that advertising lifts the market standard and is an essential factor in successful distribution of goods. "It is entirely wrong to look upon the expense of advertising as one of the costs which add to the price," declared Joseph French Johnson, dean of the New York University School of Commerce. "Without advertising, large scale production is absolutely impossible. Large scale production is the sine qua non of low prices. Furthermore, advertising sees to it that people shall get goods of the best quality."

Sectional meetings were held in the afternoon and the parade celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Indianapolis was on the program for last night.

AERO CLUB FUND INQUIRY PROMISED

NEW YORK, New York—Assistant District Attorney Kilroe announced yesterday that "there will be a full, complete and exhaustive examination of the National Airplane fund of the Aero Club of America," concerning which there have been reports of dissatisfaction on the part of certain contributors.

Mr. Kilroe recently asked several members of the club to appear before him with books and papers pertaining to the fund, collected for the purpose of training aviators, providing an aviation corps for each state, and putting machines in use for carrying the mails. This fund is reported to have totaled \$378,381.

Bernard H. Sandler, a member of the club's law committee, said yesterday that he probably would advise certain members to ignore requests to appear before Mr. Kilroe, and intimated that the proposed investigation might take a sensational turn, involving government's war-time aviation expenditures. He declared that if those "really behind the investigation would come out in the open," it would be found they were "millionaire grafters."

ANNUAL PARADE OF "ANCIENTS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts celebrated its two hundred and eighty-second anniversary yesterday, assisted by a large delegation of officers of the world war, and by the Old Guard of New York, the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, New Hampshire, the Worcester Continentals and the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York. The marchers were so numerous that the parade was organized in three divisions. Clarence J. McKenzie of Winthrop, Massachusetts, was elected captain of the company. There was a banquet at the Copley-Plaza in the evening.

REVISE NEW YORK CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A revision of the census of New York City will soon be taken, since the figures just issued, which credit Manhattan with 5,621,151, a decrease of 47,439, in the last 10 years, fall considerably short of the final official figures which will be made public late in the summer. Proprietors of hotels and furnished apartments have testified to the negligence of officials in collecting the census blanks left for residents. Out of 1400 people affected by inquiries, about 350 had not been counted.

CHANGES ASKED IN 'PHONE POLICY

Recommendations Made to New York Company in Report by Industrial Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Reduction of labor turnover and more operators are recommended for the improvement of the labor policy of the New York Telephone Company in a report presented to Gov. A. E. Smith by Miss Nelly Swartz, chief of the Bureau of Women in Industry of the State Industrial Commission.

A study of the telephone industry of the State, begun in January at the Governor's request, showed that although an operator has to be in the employ of the company two years before she can carry the theoretical load of 230 units an hour, 50 per cent of the operators had been with the company less than that time. In Manhattan about one-fourth had been with the company six months or less, which meant that they could handle efficiently only about 75 per cent of the load.

The bureau recommends that the State labor law be amended to subject telephone exchanges to supervision by the State Industrial Commission, as prescribed for factory and mercantile establishments; also that the Public Service Commission consider the much-complained-of inadequacy of the telephone service and take any possible action to remedy these defects.

Low wage rates and low earning capacity of the operators are a large factor in the company's high labor turnover, the report finds. The bureau recommends that the labor management be reorganized so that the same department be responsible for employing, dismissing and accepting resignations of operators, thus securing coordinated methods of handling labor supply; a six-day week, compulsory rest periods of 15 to 20 minutes at reasonable intervals for every operator; elimination of all overtime; seven-hour shifts; higher maximum wage; faster rate of promotion, with such increase in wages after two years as would offer an incentive to remain with the company; and a democratic system of organization and representation among the employees through which they might express their desires and acquire a sense of responsibility.

EMBASSY POST MAY REMAIN UNFILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The appointment of Henry Morganthau as United States Ambassador to Mexico was not confirmed by the Senate before Congress adjourned, and it is not likely that he will receive a recess appointment from the President, for two reasons, first because it is doubtful whether a recess appointment could be made of one whose nomination had been sent to the Senate but which had not been confirmed, and second because the de facto government of Mexico has not been recognized officially by the United States Government. Dr. Alvaro Torre Diaz, who is representing the de facto government here, has visited the State Department, but only as a citizen, it is understood.

Neither formal nor informal transactions will be carried on with the Embassy here, it is understood, until the question of recognition or non-recognition of the de facto government is definitely settled.

CHICAGO'S NEW GARDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Work has commenced on the new zoological garden to be established at Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River. The garden, which is the \$5,000,000 gift of Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, will be one of the finest and most extensive in the world, when completed. The location is in a tract of Oak Forest situated on the banks of the Des Plaines River in River Forest and Riverside at convenient distance from the city of Chicago.



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COMPLETE VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION

Eighteenth Amendment and the
Volstead Enforcement Act
Held Constitutional by the Su-
preme Court of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States making prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, or export of alcoholic beverages the law of the land, and the Volstead act, enforcing it, have been held by the Supreme Court to be constitutional, which means that the long struggle to make the liquor traffic illegal in this country is at a successful end.

The court's opinion on the main issues involved was unanimous. Associate Justices Joseph McKenna and J. H. Clarke dissented in part.

Prior decisions of the court favoring various phases of prohibition, including the opinion rendered last Tuesday declaring a referendum unnecessary in Ohio, had paved the way for yesterday's final decision. Attorneys for the liquor interests, however, say that they will move for a rehearing. This is so obviously useless that it is not expected that anything more than a mere formal motion will be made and it is far more probable that on second thought the finality of the decision of the Supreme Court will be accepted with such grace as can be mustered.

Beer Bills Made Futile

The decision will make such efforts as have been made in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts to pass state laws permitting the manufacture and sale of beverages containing 2% per cent alcohol of no avail for the federal law prohibiting more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcoholic content will supersede any state law.

Another effect will be the immediate influence on the platforms of both political parties. Whatever may be said now at the insistence of the wets about political liberty and liberal tendencies will be only empty words, for no one will have the hardihood to insist on a wet plank that means anything in the face of the clear cut decision of the Supreme Court. On the other hand, the decision will make it easier for the friends of prohibition to have a sound plank adopted committing the parties indisputably to the side of law and order.

The court dismissed petitions filed by the State of Rhode Island to have federal officials enjoined from enforcing prohibition in that State and the injunction proceedings brought by the State of New Jersey to prevent enforcement of prohibition in that State. Injunctions restraining prohibition officials from interfering with a Wisconsin corporation manufacturing beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol were dissolved and the federal court decrees dismissing injunction proceedings instituted by the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company of Louisville, Kentucky, to enjoin enforcement of the Volstead act against it were sustained by the court. Injunctions sought by George Dempsey, a Boston liquor dealer, to restrain enforcement of the prohibition enforcement act were also denied.

The Court's Opinion

The court's opinion, delivered by Justice Willis Van Devanter, was as follows:

"1. The adoption by both houses of Congress, each by a two-thirds vote, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution sufficiently shows that the proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it. An express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. None of the resolutions whereby prior amendments were proposed contained such a declaration.

"2. The two-thirds vote in each house which is required in proposing an amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership present and absent. Missouri-Pacific Railway Company vs. Kansas, 248 U. S. 278.

"3. The referendum provisions of state constitutions cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it. Hawke vs. Smith—U. S., decided June 3, 1920.

"4. The prohibition of the manufacture for sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, as embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment, is within the power to amend reserved by Article V of the Constitution.

"5. That amendment by lawful proposal and ratification has become a part of the Constitution and must be respected and given effect, the same as other provisions of that instrument.

All Officials Bound

"6. The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates any legislative act—whether by Congress, by a state legislature or by a territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.

"7. The second section of the amendment—the one declaring, 'The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation'—does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.

"8. The words 'concurrent power'

in that section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several states or any of them; nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between Congress and the several states along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from intrastate affairs.

"9. The power conferred to Congress by that section, while not exclusive, is territorially coextensive with the prohibition of the first section, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions as well as importation, exportation and interstate traffic, and is nowise dependant on or affected by action or inaction on the part of the several states or any of them.

"10. That power may be exerted against the disposal for beverage purposes of liquor manufactured before the amendment became effective, just as it may be against subsequent manufacture for those purposes. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced.

"11. While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead act, wherein liquors containing as much as 1/2 of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power. Jacob Ruppert vs. Caffey, 251 U. S. 246.

Chief Justice White's Opinion

Chief Justice Edward Douglass White in a concurring opinion said: "I profoundly regret that in a case of this magnitude, affecting as it does an amendment to the Constitution dealing with the powers and duties of the national and state governments and intimately concerning the welfare of the whole people, the court has deemed it proper to state only a few conclusions without an exposition of the reasoning by which they have been reached.

"I appreciate the difficulties which a solution of the cases involves and the solicitude with which the court has approached them, but it seems to my mind that the greater the perplexities the greater the duty devolving upon me to state the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that the amendment accomplishes and was intended to accomplish the purpose now attributed to it in the propositions concerning that subject which the court has just announced, and in which I concur."

"Concurrent" Enforcement

Referring to the provisions in the federal amendment prohibition of the manufacture, transportation or sale of intoxicating beer and that relating to concurrent enforcement power, Chief Justice White said: "It is contended that the result of these provisions is to require concurrent action of Congress and the states in enforcing the prohibition section, and hence that in the absence of such concurrent action by Congress and the states, no enforcing legislation can exist, and therefore until this takes place the prohibition of the first section is a dead letter. But the view of the manifest purpose of the first section to apply and make efficacious the prohibition, and of the second to deal with the methods of carrying out that purpose, I cannot accept this interpretation, since it would result simply in declaring that the provisions of the second section, avowedly enacted to provide means for carrying out the first, must be so interpreted as to practically nullify the first.

Power of Congress and States

"It is said, conceding that the concurrent power given to Congress and to the states does not as a prerequisite exact the concurrent action of both, it nevertheless contemplates the possibility of action by Congress and by the states and makes each action effective, but, as under the Constitution, the authority of Congress in enforcing the Constitution is paramount, when state legislation and congressional action conflict the state legislation yields to the action of Congress as controlling. But as the power of both Congress and the states in this instance is given by the Constitution in one and the same provision, I again find myself unable to accept the view urged, because it ostensibly accepts the federal mandate as to the concurrence of the two powers and proceeds immediately by way of interpretation to destroy it by making one paramount over the other.

Contention Called Unsound

"The proposition is that the concurrent powers conferred upon Congress and the states are not subject to conflict, because their exertion is authorized within different areas, that is, by Congress within the field of federal authority and by the states within the sphere of state power, hence leaving the states free within their jurisdiction to determine separately for themselves what within reasonable limits is an intoxicating liquor and to Congress the same right within the sphere of its jurisdiction. But the unsoundness of this more forcible contention seems to me at once exposed by directing attention to the fact that in a case where no state legislation was enacted there would be no prohibition, thus again frustrating the first section by a construction affixed to the second. It is no answer to say that a regulation by Congress in such an event would be operative in such a state, since the basis of distinction upon which the argument rests is that the concurrent power conferred on Congress is confined to the area of its jurisdiction and therefore is not operative within a state.

Confusion Only Apparent

"Comprehensively looking at all these contentions, the confusion and contradiction to which they lead serve in my judgment to make it certain that it cannot possibly be that Congress and the states entered into the great

and important business of amending the Constitution in a matter so vitally concerning all the people, solely in order to render governmental action impossible, or it possible to so define and limit it as to cause it to be productive of no results and to frustrate the obvious intent and general purpose attempted. True indeed that the mere words of the second section tend to these results, but if they be read in the light of the cardinal rule which compels a consideration of the content in view of the situation and the subject with which the amendment dealt and the purpose which it was intended to accomplish, the confusion will be seen to be only apparent.

"In the first place, it is indisputable that the first section imposes a general prohibition which it was intended to make universally and uniformly operative and efficacious.

Duty Cast on Congress

"In the second place, as the prohibition did not define intoxicating beverages which it prohibited, in the absence of anything to the contrary, it clearly, from the very fact of its adoption, cast upon Congress the duty, not only of defining the prohibited beverages, but also of enacting such legislation and sanctions as were essential to make them operative when defined.

"In the third place, when the second section is considered with these truths in mind, it becomes clear that it simply manifests a like purpose to adjust, as far as possible, the exercise of the new powers cast upon Congress by the amendment to the dual system of government existing under the Constitution. In other words, dealing with the new prohibition created by the Constitution, operating throughout the length and breadth of the United States, without reference to state lines or the distinction between state and federal power, and contemplating the exercise by Congress of the duty cast upon it to make the prohibition efficacious, it was sought by the second section to unite national and state administrative agencies in giving effect to the amendment and the legislation of Congress enacted to make it completely operative.

Grant Not for Destruction

"Limiting the concurrent power to enforce given by the second section to the purposes which I have attributed to it, I assume that it will not be denied that the effect of the grant of authority was to confer upon both Congress and the states authority to do things which otherwise there would be no power to do. This being true, I submit that no reason exists for saying that a grant of power to enforce, which was necessary to enable that result to be accomplished, can be made use of for the purpose of destroying the provision to enforce which the grant was made."

Justice J. C. McReynolds, in concurring, said:

"I do not dissent from the disposition of these cases as ordered by the court, but confine my concurrence to that. It is impossible now to say with fair certainty what construction should be given to the Eighteenth Amendment. Because of the bewildering multitude of questions will inevitably arise and demand solution here. In the circumstances I prefer to remain free to consider these questions when they arise."

Part of Constitution

Justice Clarke dissented briefly only on sections 8 and 9 of the decision.

Justice McKenna asserted that there are clear declarations that the "Eighteenth Amendment is part of the Constitution of the United States, made so in observance of the prescribed constitutional procedure, and has become part of the Constitution, to be respected and given effect like other provisions of that instrument."

The contention that "concurrent power" means separate and independent action, and that in case of a conflict that of Congress is supreme was contested by Justice McKenna, who said that "to assert the supremacy of one over the other is to assert its exclusiveness, not its concomitance."

From a long argument he deduces that "there must be united action between the states and Congress, or at any rate concordant and harmonious action, and when will not such action promote better the purpose of the amendment—will it not bring to the enforcement of prohibition the power of the states and the power of Congress, make all the instrumentalities of the state, courts and officers agencies of the enforcement as well as the instrumentalities of the United States courts and officers agencies of the enforcement? Will it not bring to the states as well, or preserve to them, a partial autonomy, satisfying if you will their prejudices, or better, say, their predilections—and it is not too much to say that our federal system of government is based upon them? And this predilection for self-government the Eighteenth Amendment regards with respect, and by doing so sacrifices nothing of the policy of prohibition."

Effect on Conventions

Decision Thought to Give Impetus to Demand for Dry Planks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dry leaders here were elated by the Supreme Court decision which dashes the hopes of the wets for nullification of national prohibition by any method other than repeal of the enforcement act and the federal amendment through constitutional means.

"We cannot add anything to what the court has said," declared Rollin O. Everhart of the Anti-Saloon League. "The decision was not unexpected. In view of the series of dry decisions previously made by the same court, and it seems to be so thoroughly dry that there can be no hope in it anywhere for the wets. The paragraphs defining 'concurrent power' as the dry have always insisted it should be defined rather nullifies the efforts of

such governors as Smith of this State and Edwards of New Jersey to deny the real meaning of the Constitution. "I think the decision will have noticeable effect on the Chicago convention and on the Democratic convention later. The demand of the dries in Chicago for a dry plank receives great impetus from this decision. It is interesting to note that Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas favors a dry plank, and this, with his well-known stand on the labor question and the additional prestige he may gain from his speech nominating General Wood, might conceivably make him a most dangerous contestant among the dark horses.

"It seems to me that there must be a dry plank in the Republican platform. The party which nominated Abraham Lincoln in the same city on an anti-nullification platform cannot afford to run any candidate this year on anything but another anti-nullification platform, especially in view of the Supreme Court decision."

No Excuse Now For Evasions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, made the following statement on the decision of the Supreme Court on the prohibition enactments:

"The decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act is in exact line with the contentions of the dry attorneys and is what has been anticipated. The court took the common-sense view that national prohibition means national prohibition, and not state option. The fallacy of the wet view of concurrent power is clearly pointed out, and the supremacy of federal law is reaffirmed. There can be no longer any excuse for attempted evasion or nullification of the law of the United States. The duty of every citizen is now clear. There is but one standard—the standard ordained by Congress."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

New Jersey Feels Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Great reduction in the proportion of drunkenness and crime throughout the State, as compared with previous years, has followed the enactment of the dry law, according to reports received from official sources by the Anti-Saloon League.

"This result," it says, "despite the fact that neither local, state, nor federal authorities are lifting a hand to enforce the prohibition law, the only enforcement being fear of the law itself, demonstrates most positively the great uplift that may be expected when the law shall be vigorously enforced."

Patrick J. Sullivan, warden of the Hudson County jail, reports the number of prisoners in jail March 31, 1919, to have been 893; this was reduced on March 31, 1920, to 607, showing a reduction of 186 prisoners. Camden County reports there was not a case to bring before the grand jury—a clear docket—and that there is not a prisoner in the jail whose case has not been disposed of, a situation which has been unprecedented in 50 years, when Camden was a small town. Prosecutor Wolverton says that the result is due to prohibition, without the least doubt in the matter. Gloucester County reports that its 16 prisoners of March 31, 1919, has been reduced to 4 in March 31, 1920. The jail population of Middlesex County has been reduced from 34 in January 20, 1919, to 5 by February 23, 1920. A 50 per cent decrease has been noted in the workhouse population from 30 to 15. In Union County the indictment for January, February and March, 1919, were 107, as compared with 61 in 1920. The number of boys committed to the Jamesburg Home in January, February and March fell from 136 in 1919 to 55 in 1920. A 55 per cent reduction of the population of the Rahway Reformatory is reported in the first three months of 1919 and 1920, 197 as compared to 87. The State Highway Commission reports approximately 20 fewer convicts available for road work this year.

TAKING OVER OF MEXICAN EMBASSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the de facto government of Mexico on Saturday night took over the Mexican Embassy in this city and it was announced yesterday that the Embassy would henceforth transact business for the de facto government. The staff of the Embassy will be unchanged, it was announced, except that Don Salvador Diego-Fernández, chargé d'affaires, would return to Mexico City. Dr. Alvaro Torre Díaz, who has acted as confidential agent for the de facto government here, will take up headquarters in the Embassy for the present.

Although it was reported that Dr. Diego-Fernández might receive another diplomatic appointment, the de facto government's representatives here said he would probably retire to his estates.

Gen. Salvador Alvarado, the new Minister of Finance, has made a statement, according to press reports, that he intends to seek a large loan in the United States and Great Britain. Representatives of the de facto government in this city say such a loan undoubtedly will be sought, and they expected it to be obtained. This would link Mexico more firmly than ever with banking and financial interests in the United States.

POSSIBILITY OF PEACE IN CHINA

People's Party Representative
Thinks Negotiations Likely to
Follow Withdrawal of Most
of Canton Administrators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Peace negotiations between the north and the south of China, conducted under conditions to make their success likely, with consequent national unity, which must bring great progress to the whole country, will be the inevitable outcome of the present disturbed state of affairs in the southern part of China, according to Ma So, representative here of the People's Party of that country.

Ma So expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday his conviction that the latest news from China indicated that the two remaining administrators of the so-called southern government in Canton would soon be forced out by public opinion. This would make possible the establishment of a southern government which would have the support of the people, who, Mr. Ma So said, are strongly opposed to the present militaristic tendencies of the two administrators remaining in Canton, Tsen Chun-hsan and Lu Yuntz. A stable southern government with such support could open peace negotiations with Peking with chances of success.

Two Provinces Remain

Press reports that a manifesto announcing the secession from the Canton administration of the southern government of the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, Shensi, Szechuan and Hupeh agreed with Mr. Ma's information.

Secession, he said, left only the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi under the Canton régime. Tsen Chun-hsan controlled the former and Lu Yuntz the latter. In Canton only about 40 members of Parliament remained. The other 100 had followed Dr. Wu Tingfang when, on March 29, he left Canton, unwilling to deal further with the other administrators of the government there. According to reports Dr. Wu was one of the leaders who voted for the manifesto, some of the others being Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former provisional President; Tang Shao-yi, former Premier, and Gen. Li Lieh-chun.

Mr. Ma pointed out that these four comprised a majority of the administrators of the southern government. They had left that government in protest against what they say is the self-centered, militaristic and unconstitutional tactics of the other administrators.

Military Alliance Charged

Dr. Wu's reasons for leaving, Mr. Ma So said, were typical of all. He claimed that the military government in Canton had withheld payment from all members of Parliament who would not do their will; that the two administrators had an alliance with the military governors of the north, an alliance formed without consultation with Dr. Wu or the other administrators, one which was made not for the benefit of the people, but of the politicians; that about \$600,000 obtained from the conversion of German property had not been accounted for; that of the \$150,000 asked for payment of Yunnan troops only about \$100,000 had reached the soldiers, and that the army of units had been so reorganized as to favor the militarist leaders' ends, a step which had caused fighting outside Canton.

Mr. Ma said that Dr. Wu was also Minister of Finance in the southern government and had taken with him \$100,000 which represented the customs surplus. According to agreement this was to have been used for building a university in Canton. Dr. Wu had taken it away because he felt that Tsen Chun-hsan and Lu Yuntz would misappropriate it. They were now harassing Dr. Wu for the money, and though they had failed to persuade a British court to prevent payment to Dr. Wu of the money by a British bank where it had been deposited, they had brought suit for the payment to Dr. Wu of the money by a

Power to Prosecute Denied

Mr. Ma said it was obvious that they had not power to prosecute Dr. Wu



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INQUIRY ON TRADE WITH RUSSIA POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A definite statement of the Administration's policy toward trade with Russia has been asked of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in a letter from the American Commercial Association to promote trade with Russia here. Its members feel that the American business man should not be placed last in sharing in the development of the Russian trade, which they believe to be potentially the greatest in the world. That the possibilities of a lucrative trade are being shut off through continuance of extraordinary powers granted to the government only for the war is charged by the association, which protests against its inability to secure any statement as to the attitude or policy of the government regarding future trade with Russia.

BEE INDUSTRY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The importance of the bee industry in Georgia is not appreciated, according to W. J. Lyon, assistant director of the state bureau of markets, Georgia Department of Agriculture. "Authorities agree there is no state in the Union with more natural advantages to this profitable business," he says. "No state exceeds Georgia in the number of nectar-bearing plants. Our climate is well-nigh perfect. Nearly every farm carries a few boxes, or 'gums,' which at best conserve but about 25 per cent of the honey gathered. Many commercial beekeepers are now operating successful apiaries, from which, with careful handling, they reap a steady and handsome income upon their investment."

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COTTON SITUATION
IN BRITAIN BRIGHTERProspects of a Labor Settlement.
Reports From Mesopotamia
and a £10,000,000 Cotton
Growing Scheme Raise Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—Although the government has intervened in the cotton dispute, and negotiations between representatives of the Ministry of Labor and the parties are proceeding, it cannot be said that the prospects of avoiding a stoppage are bright. Even if the manufacturing section of the operatives agrees to arbitration, the unions in the spinning section, whose notices are now in, remain to be settled with, and the gulf between them and their employers is wider than that between the weaving unions and the manufacturers.

The present position is as follows: The manufacturing unions applied for a 60 per cent advance on current earnings. The employers have offered a 22½ per cent advance to the weavers providing that tapers, drawers and slizers accept 12½ per cent. The unions have now agreed that the matter shall go to arbitration providing that terms of reference can be arranged. In the spinning section, the operative spinners ask for a 60 per cent advance in wages, and payment for holidays, and the card and blowing room operatives for an advance of 65 per cent.

Claims Not Discussed

These claims the master spinners consider too excessive to be the subject of discussion, and without making any counter-offer, they have proposed to refer the matter to arbitration. This refusal to discuss the unions' claims, renders the position in the spinning section much more strained than in the weaving department. The majorities for tendering strike notices were overwhelming.

It was quite certain that the operative spinners and cardroom workers would not consent to arbitration until some offer has been made them by the employers. It was also tolerably certain that the upshot of the whole business would be that wages would go up by at least 30 per cent, and probably more, unless there was a long and bitter strike in which the unions got badly beaten. More than that it was not possible to say at the moment of writing.

Profiteering Denied

Referring to the dispute in his presidential address to the Textile Institute, Sir Herbert Dixon, chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, said that the textile employers stood almost as traitors and culprits before the world because they were supposed to be profiteers. It was true that textile people had never made so much money in the world before, but he absolutely denied that there had been any profiteering.

The price of a commodity, said Sir Herbert, was entirely regulated by supply and demand. Nothing could alter that fact. Neither parliamentary interference nor anything else could possibly make a man or a trade lie down and say "We will take less than a man wants to give."

There was very serious reason for the appreciation in prices. Fewer working hours, brought on, not by the employer, but by the employees, had had the natural effect of producing a great deal less, and thus adding to the value of the article produced. There was an idea that all these increases went to the benefit of the shareholder and owner, but there was never a more erroneous impression.

Price of Machinery Increases

The whole position of the textile industry, Sir Herbert Dixon went on to say, had absolutely changed. The replacement of machinery cost three or four times its former amount. Every man had to think of the capitalization of his business and how he was going to carry it on. If he did not have three or four times the capital he used to have, he would go under. They had also not to forget that there would come a day when prices would go the other way. Every employer in the country had to remember that a day of reckoning must come, and that whatever they were making today, they must put by very large reserves to meet the inevitable losses in the near future.

The representatives of Labor stated that the employers were making an enormous amount of money, and that the workers were going to have a share. In his opinion, Labor was having a very full share, a much greater share pro rata than the shareholder or the partner of any concern in England.

F. Hodgkinson of Blackburn, who recently visited Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Sudan, to make an expert investigation as to the cotton growing prospects in those areas, has placed a full report of his tour before the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce. He states that in Mesopotamia, indigenous cotton is cultivated spasmodically on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates in small quantities sufficient to meet local needs.

Irrigation Necessary

The rainfall is sufficient and cultivation depends upon irrigation. The climate is not so suitable for cotton growing as that of Egypt, the soil is arable loam, and the rivers carry a proportion of salt. Otherwise the natural conditions seem favorable to cotton. Sir W. Wilcock, an eminent irrigation engineer, estimates that about 3,000,000 acres should be available under summer irrigation.

From certain American varieties, Captain Thomas obtained very encouraging results in 1917. Five varieties tested on experimental plots of about one-tenth of an acre each,

gave an average yield of about 2000 pounds of seed cotton, or about 600 pounds of lint cotton, per acre. It would not, however, be safe to assume that this average could be maintained under field conditions.

Mr. Hodgkinson states that enough has now been done in Mesopotamia to show that cotton cultivation there is likely to be a success. This year's experiments will include Egyptian varieties. The fact that the country can produce a heavy yield of good long-staple cotton, indicates that the future of Mesopotamia is of the greatest importance to the cotton industry. It will be essential, if there is to be cotton cultivation on a large commercial scale, to have a system of complete government control over the provision of the seed and the ginning of the crop.

Control of Seed Needed

Mr. Hodgkinson believes that the Arabs will readily take up cotton growing, but unless the seed supply is controlled from the first, the country may be overrun with a mixture of seed which it would take years to eradicate. It is hoped that this year there will be 2000 acres under cotton, under the control of the Agricultural Department. Experts are being sent from Egypt to teach the Arabs the methods of planting and raising the crop.

Cotton firms and organizations now have before them what, from a financial point of view, is the most ambitious cotton-growing scheme yet launched in Lancashire. The idea is to put the extension of cotton growing, mainly within the Empire, on a commercial basis, and for this purpose it is proposed to raise £10,000,000, at the rate of £2,000,000 a year. When the circular has been discussed by those to whom it has been sent, a conference will be called to review the situation.

The scheme originated in a trade committee which worked with the empire cotton growing committee, and the chairman of the committee which for the present has charge of it, is Mr. E. F. Stockton (chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), other members being Sir Edward Tootal Broadhurst, Sir Herbert Dixon, Sir Thomas Robinson, M. P., Colonel Schute (vice-president of the Liverpool Cotton Association), and T. N. Grant (director of the Bradford Dyes Association).

PROGRESS OF AVIATION
SINCE THE YEAR 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—An account of the progress made in aeronautical research since 1914 is given in the report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the year 1915-1919, published recently. A table is also issued with the report showing notable performances of British aeroplanes, seaplanes and airships. It was considered necessary, during the war, to withhold much of the information now issued, which is of considerable interest.

The report, which is of a technical character, embraces every side of aeronautical science and experiment. The committee urges once again the immediate importance of greatly increased activity in the investigation of the new problem of flight, which is undoubtedly destined to exercise an ever-increasing influence on the future history of the world.

"The expenditure now incurred in scientific and industrial research in aeronautics," the report says, "is insignificant in comparison with the sums expended, and which will be required, in the manufacture of aircraft for the purposes of civilian flying and for defense."

"Wise forethought, an instructed economy, demand that greatly increased facilities be provided without delay for the study of the scientific and technical questions awaiting solution, to minimize wasted effort, and to lay down a sure foundation on which succeeding generations may build with security."

"It is not to be expected that industrial progress will be very marked during the next few years. The determination of flying routes, the preparation of aerodromes over the whole of the world, the study of meteorological conditions are matters to be dealt with on so large a scale that a lifetime will be required to show the progress made in the proper perspective."

CRYSTAL PALACE TO
BE OPENED BY KING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The Crystal Palace, which has recently become the property of the nation, will be reopened by the King, accompanied by the Queen, tomorrow, when the Imperial War Museum, to which is attached the Great Victory Exhibition, will also be opened. It is expected that this noteworthy event will tax the capacity of the Crystal Palace to the utmost, although it is considered the largest exhibition building in the world.

The whole of the main floor of the huge building will be set apart for naval, military and aircraft exhibits. Another section of the exhibition will be devoted to oil exhibits, showing the part played by oil fuel in the war, and its possibilities for the future. Other sections will be devoted to electricity, engineering and gas exhibits.

The Handel Festival is to be held at the Palace on June 22, 24 and 26, when Sir Frederic Cowen will conduct a choir of some 3000 voices, and an orchestra of some 500 instruments. The London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged with Mr. W. H. Reed as first violin, and will include the well-known singers Miss Carrie Tubb, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Robert Radford.

TRADE UNIONISM
AND SERVICE MENDifficulties Experienced in England
Over Training of Former
Service Men in Certain Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The difficulties associated with the training and employment of former soldiers in trades where trade unionism is most punctilious in maintaining the position it has won for itself are not yet straightened out in England, and more light has been thrown upon the alleged obstructions to the policy of trade unionism by a recent outburst of correspondence in the press.

Lord Methuen opened the discussion attacking the trade unions for their attitude and proposing that the Labor Party should take up the question and endeavor to bring the unions and the former service men closer together. This letter was written following Earl Haig's appeal at Bristol to trade unions to facilitate the employment of discharged and disabled service men.

Men Have Gone on Strike

Lord Methuen commends many trade unions as having loyally assisted the Ministry of Labor in training-schemes for former service men, but he remarks that many of the biggest and most powerful unions have even gone so far as to call strikes because certain non-union former service men have been taken into employment. He gives eight instances of different important trade unions placing obstacles in the way of the training and employment of men who fought in the war.

In reply to this, Fred Bramley, assistant secretary to the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, expressed his conviction that by cooperation between the trade unions, the former service men's organizations, employers and the officials of the government departments, the problem could be solved.

The introduction of the Labor Party into Lord Methuen's attack seemed a stumblingblock to Mr. Bramley, as he states that the Labor Party exercises no control over the industrial organizations of the trade union movement, has no voice in drafting rules or regulations to govern the work-shop activities of the unions, and has no control over demarcation or other agreements which may or may not have the effect of excluding new entrants into an industry. He, therefore, fails to see why the Labor Party should be brought into the question under consideration.

Many Reabsorbed

Mr. Bramley's letter is from the point of view of a trade unionist and is in defense of the position of trade unions generally. Amongst the many facts which he presents, appear the following: Over 4,500,000 former service men have been reabsorbed into industry, and with the exception of a small percentage, these are now employed under trade union rules and regulations drafted and maintained for their protection.

The number of former service men claiming out-of-work donation on March 26, 1920, and receiving unemployment pay as engineering and foundry trade workers, was 25,536, according to the Labor Gazette for April. Lord Methuen particularly mentioned the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the sheet metal workers, as not facilitating the employment of discharged soldiers, and so in view of the above-stated fact, Mr. Bramley asks him if he would swell the numbers of unemployed already attached to the industry, by training fresh workers.

The building trades have been attacked for not accepting dilution, when 9042 former-service men were receiving unemployment pay as unemployed building trade workers on March 26.

Training Schemes Developing

Mr. Bramley refers to the training of former service men for various trades. Lord Methuen has noted the part played by the unions in this direction. Mr. Bramley says that the Ministry of Labor in the House of Commons had recognized the hearty cooperation of the trade unions in the schemes known as the interrupted apprenticeship schemes, and that the number of former service men now preparing for training is 32,760. He also states that the trade unions are developing training schemes in 47 government instructional factories, with the Minister of Labor.

The position of the unemployed invalided former service men is expected to improve rapidly as a result of the cooperation which is now taking place between the Ministry of Labor, trade union representatives and employers' representatives.

LABOR'S PROBLEMS IN
SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—At the annual conference of the National Federation of Building Trades, the president, H. W. Harris of Port Elizabeth, in the course of his opening address said that the rate of wages to artisans had increased from 25 to 40 per cent. Referring to the continual labor demands, the speaker said that if trade unionists led the great mass of unorganized, unskilled labor to demand higher wages there would be a rise in the price of everything. The condition of living would not be improved and the movement would defeat itself.

From the employer's point of view a fair and reasonable system of grading of employees according to ability was desirable.

It was notable that increased membership in the trade unions had re-

sulted in more efficient organizations, especially in smaller places.

The admission of "colored" men to the unions at the Cape on the same status as whites was likely to have a very great influence on the building industry in the future.

Referring to the recent Pretoria Conference between employers and employees, the speaker said it showed that at least a certain section of the labor leaders were out for the elimination of all private enterprise and the substitution of state for private ownership; in other words, control of the industry of the country by the unions concerned and the state—an impracticable socialistic condition. The united action of the Federation of Trades showed to all employers the necessity for combination to dispute the absolute dictatorship aimed at by that body, and the sooner all employers realized that position the better they would be able to cope with it.

MAHWA TREES ARE
VALUED IN INDIAMillions of People in Many Provinces
Depend Mainly for
Food Supply on the Flowers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India.—Some insight into the economic conditions which prevail in India is afforded by the fact that at the present time there are millions of people in Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the central provinces, central India, and parts of north and western India, who are depending mainly for their food supply upon the flowers of a forest tree. The mahwa tree is one of nature's most valuable gifts to the poor. To visit the regions where it is found at this season of the year, and to see the men, women, and children gathering up the flowers as they fall of their own accord in the early morning hours, is to be reminded of the story of the manna in the wilderness.

Some years ago an official of the Forest Department made a calculation that the value of the crop of mahwa flowers in all India every year was about 35 lakhs of rupees, and that if the trees were capitalized at 15 years' purchase they would represent a property worth about £5,500,000 and the figure would be much greater in these days of the high rate of exchange. A good mahwa tree is said to yield from six to eight maunds of flowers, and two maunds will suffice to feed a family of about half a dozen for a month.

Price Varies Greatly

The people in many cases do not pay for the trees, all the mahwa trees in the village being divided between the ryots by agreement among themselves; but it is not an uncommon thing for one man to sell his right in the mahwa trees to another man. The price varies greatly according to the abundance of the crop and the price of other food; a tree, or the privilege of gathering one year's flowers from it, will occasionally be sold for 4 annas, but 2 rupees may be said to be a very ordinary price. It would be difficult to name a cheaper food.

The use of the tree is, however, by no means confined to the natives, the well-to-do cultivator prizes it as food for his cattle, the milk of cows fed on mahwa being particularly rich. Nor is it people alone that are keen to gather the flowers as they fall; they are also regarded as a delicacy by the bear, the deer, the jackal, and the wild pig. The tree grows on dry, stony ground; its leaves begin to fall in February and by the beginning of March the tree is bare. By the end of the month the flowers begin to fall and they continue to fall for several weeks.

It is only the corolla of the flower that falls, fleshy and succulent, with a sweet, heavy smell that is very characteristic and pervades the air in the vicinity of the trees. The flowers begin to fall about sunrise and go on falling until about 10 o'clock. The few stragglers that fall after that hour are, as a rule, left to the gleaners, the very poor people who have no trees of their own.

Flowers Can Be Stored

The flowers are gathered into baskets and are spread out in the sun to dry, and they can then be stored almost indefinitely. They are eaten either raw or cooked, and they can be made into a sweetmeat. After the flowers have fallen the fruit begins to form and is ripe as a rule by the middle of June, when the villagers knock it off the trees by means of long bamboo poles forked at the end. The outward part of the fruit is eaten and from the kernel a very useful oil is obtained. Mahwa oil is used for many domestic purposes, including cooking.

It is also utilized for making soap and candles, while the bark can be used as the basis of a dark-brown dye, and mixed with the leaves it makes a tan. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the timber of the tree is also valuable; it is a hard strong wood, very suitable for making railway sleepers, naves of wheels, doors and window frames. This induces the landlord to cut down the tree and sell it when he is in need of ready money, and thus to impoverish the country.

There is an old Mahatta tradition that it used to be a practice to cut down the mahwa tree in order to bring the Buddha and other Jains into the country. In parts of Bihar the authorities have in recent years been exercised on account of the decrease in the number of mahwa trees, and the proposal has been made that it might be used for roadside planting. It is not, however, very suitable for this purpose, as it grows very slowly and does not afford shade all the year. It is seldom that the tree begins to flower until it is 14 or 15 years old. As a good friend of the natives the tree deserves to be protected, and the prevention of the destruction of mahwa forests is much easier than the cure of the evils that destruction would bring.

PARIS TRADE FAIR
PROVES ATTRACTIVEExhibition, Which Resembles a
Little Town, Shows That
Skill Peculiar to France Has
Been Fully Preserved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The Paris fair, which is being held on the Esplanade des Invalides is undoubtedly the most important exhibition which has been organized in France since the war. Every trade is represented, and a unique collection of the articles which are manufactured in the country is here got together.

It is like a little town, with names given to every avenue between the stands. Thus there is Leather street, in which all the different varieties of leather goods may be seen; Booksellers Row, Rue de la Mode, and so forth. There is even a newspaper published by the fair. Visitors come from all parts of France and from all the countries of the world.

Particularly to be remarked is the display of furniture. Some of the larger firms are turning out great quantities of office requirements. And the dainty articles which are known as "articles de Paris" may be studied side by side with the products of the big iron works of the Rhone valley.

A Mortarless Brick

There are many novelties. The inventor has created more ingenious articles than have ever before been seen at the Paris Fair. For example many clever minds have been turned upon the housing problem. There is a brick made of concrete which it is claimed requires no mortar after the first few rows of a wall have been erected. The bricks fit into each other and the speed with which building operations can be conducted is remarkable. Houses which are made in parts and can quickly be run up are shown. There is one of wood and plaster which costs 6000 francs—that is to say at the present rate of exchange 400 or 500 dollars—and although it may not solve the housing crisis many of these little constructions will undoubtedly go up in the country districts.

What strikes one as the feature of the fair and as typically French is the search after neatness and transformability. There is not only this house which can so to speak be folded up and which can be erected in a night. There are beds which can be made long or short and which can be converted into divans. There is a motor car on three wheels which can either be used as a closed carriage or as an open luggage carrier. There is a light attachment with a baby's perambulator which can be fitted to any bicycle.

Smaller articles, such as electric foot warmers, the current of which is automatically turned on at the touch of the foot and automatically turned off when the foot is removed, abound in this fair. Electricity, indeed, is cleverly adapted to all kinds of domestic purposes even to the warming of plates on the table.

A Gorgeous Display

There is much dainty lingerie, some of it most delicately embroidered. This essentially French art has certainly not lost anything. Perhaps it can be seen to even more advantage in another exhibition which is at the same time being held in the French capital—that of Applied Arts, which may be found in the Tuilleries Gardens. Here may be observed what the luxury trades of France, which play a very important part in the industrial and economic life of the country, are doing.

It is a gorgeous display of house furnishings and women's clothes. The leading dressmakers and the big department stores demonstrate that in spite of present difficulties they can still provide the most delightful articles that make a special appeal to women. Unhappily the prices are incredibly high. Several thousand francs are asked for silk dresses and some of the special hangings, though revealing exquisite taste, are fantastically dear. There is here a jewelry section. The jewelers of Paris have been busier than ever before during the last year, and they have evolved some charming new styles of mounting.

These two exhibitions certainly show that the peculiar skill which is associated with France has been fully preserved.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSED
POSTAGE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The proposed increase of the general postal letter rate in Great Britain, as announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent budget proposals, is sure to affect every household in the country, and probably much more so than anything else in the year's budget.

What this increase may mean to the general public may be gleaned from the fact that some three and a

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half million letters are mailed in the United Kingdom yearly, an average of somewhere near 75 per cent of the population. There will not be a family in the country in which the difference in postage will not be felt in some degree, whereas other taxes, such as the income, motor car, and corporation taxes, only affect certain classes of the community.

It has often been said that the English-speaking race is the most industrious in the world, from the point of view of letter writing. The averages work out with the Australians leading with 130 letters per head of population. Canada follows with 80 per head, and the United Kingdom comes third with 75 per head.

While Great Britain was the first to adopt the penny post, it has been the last to relinquish it, for it was not until the budget of 1918 was introduced, that its suppression was proposed. Its cancellation, at that time, was softened somewhat by the hope-expressed by the secretary of the post office that, as the penny post had become a thing of the past, so in turn it might again become a thing of the future.

Popular sentiment has favored, without a doubt, a return to the penny postal rate. However, for the time being, there is to be a two-penny post for all letters weighing up to three ounces, as against the half-penny penny post of the past two years for letters weighing up to four ounces. A two-penny, in place of a penny postage, means an average increased expenditure of about 6s. 3d. per head of the population.

The rate for postcards, which began at a half-penny, and was raised to a penny two years ago, is to be increased to three-halfpence, under the new proposal. It was estimated that well over 800,000,000 postcards were carried in a year just before the change was made from the half-penny rate to the penny rate. The increase in the latter rate to three-halfpence no doubt very greatly increased the number of postcards used, though figures are not available to substantiate this. When the two-penny postal rate comes into force, there is no doubt but that the increase in the use of postal cards will be still further quickened.

SWEDEN NOW HAS
STATE TELEPHONES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The excellent telephone service in Sweden rightly deserves praise, even though it is state-owned. The private company operating in and around Stockholm has recently been purchased by the government; and those subscribers, who had telephones connected to both state and private exchanges, will in some cases be able to reduce the number of instruments in their offices.

The Swedish telephone department has no direct connection with the postal department; and the heads of the telegraph department which deals also with the telephone system, are technical experts, who can look at questions of policy from an engineering point of view. The number of employees is small, being only about 7000. The number of subscribers per exchange is very low, only a dozen towns except Stockholm and Gothenburg having exchanges with over 1500 subscribers; but subscribers make great use of the telephone.

The pre-war subscription for country exchanges was 70s., covering unlimited local calls. In some cases the subscription was less; but the subscriber had to pay the cost of installing his line. In every case there was an entrance fee of £3. The rates were increased in 1917, and the usual charges now are, as follows: for private houses 44s. for 900 calls; business premises, £5 for 5000 calls. When the subscriber installs his line and pays for the operator he is charged 33s. for unlimited local calls and 68s. for 2000 junction calls.

For trunk calls typical rates are 2d. up to 50 miles, 1s. up to 350 miles, and 1s. 9d. above 450 miles. Express calls, taking precedence of ordinary calls, cost twice as much and calls made after 9 p. m. cost from a half to three-quarters the ordinary rate. In comparing prices one must remember that living in Sweden costs about three-quarters of what it did in England.

The majority of lines run overhead, and the main trunk lines are erected along the railway lines, which are mostly state-owned; thereby wayleave charges are avoided. The business community suffers some delay on the trunk traffic; but the service on the whole is very good.

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DEMANDS FOR A
TREATY REVISIONProfessor Heaton in Australia
Foresees Abandonment of Ex-
treme Conditions of Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A lecture on "Consequences of the Peace," by Prof. H. Heaton of Adelaide University, has stirred up severe criticism from many prominent men of commerce.

Professor Heaton asserted that there was a rapidly growing volume of criticism against the Peace Treaty, and particularly against the economic clauses. He supported thoroughly the description of Dr. Keynes, himself an important member of the British peace delegation, of the Treaty as a serious breach of faith with the enemy and as not practically right or possible. In spite of all political frontiers, continental Europe was essentially an economic unit, and, therefore, any settlement which attempted to crush one important member of the European family would have disastrous consequences on the victors.

"The Treaty as it emerges," argued Professor Heaton, "bears in its economic terms the impress of French ideas and plans. France, smarting under the memories of two wars, is determined, if possible, to crush Germany, especially by destroying the foundations on which her economic prosperity had been built up." This means that Germany is to be so crippled, as Dr. Keynes has emphasized, that she will be unable to hold up her head for at least a generation or dream of further aggression. To a great extent this aim has triumphed because no attempt has been made to work out the details of the various proposals and Germany is circumvented on several points."

Weakening Germany

Proceeding to analyze the terms of the Treaty, Professor Heaton said they were designed to weaken Germany's economic system. The German mercantile marine was swept from the seas and German shipyards would be employed chiefly in building for the Allies for five years.

The latest and most authentic calculation of Germany's reparations bill, explained Professor Heaton, was that it would be about £8,000,000,000. The Treaty, however, fixed no definite amount, and that was a new feature in treaties, as was also the proviso that the methods by which the money was to be raised were largely in the hands of an Allies Reparation Commission. The whole position regarding Germany's indebtedness made one dizzy, said the professor, and the only conclusion that could be reached was that those demands simply could not be enforced.

Position Ludicrous

"The whole position," urged the professor, "is ludicrous and impossible, and sober opinion in all countries is rapidly reaching that conclusion. The question which Europe has to face is now, not so much whether Germany should be politically crushed, as whether Europe, as a whole, is to be economically starved. Every circumstance has been working in favor of an early revision of the Treaty, and the present year will probably see the abandonment of many of the extreme, impossible demands of the peace settlement."

Professor Heaton was taken severely to task for his views and it was asserted that he was pro-German. He replied that what Dr. Keynes pointed out last June was now coming home with force to many prominent people. If, he said, it was pro-German to think that the diplomats in Paris overreached themselves in their desire to get all they could, then he was afraid Dr. Keynes and himself must accept that title. One could do that with equanimity in view of the excellent company in which one found oneself. There were General Smuts, Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, and Mr. Asquith, among others, who argued against some of the terms of the Treaty. It looked, indeed, as if the Supreme Economic Council had turned pro-German.

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NEW FACTOR SEEN IN GERMAN FINANCE

While Budget Statement Causes
Disappointment Confidence Is
Felt That a Solid Financial
Basis Is Being Reached

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—It is now possible to furnish readers abroad with a fuller account of the German budget statement than could be done by cable and to explain the causes that have led to a general depression in the country apart from all new revolutionary and counter-revolutionary movements.

Dr. Wirth, Minister of Finance, has given the National Assembly all details concerning the new budget plan for the present year and at the same time pointed out that the condition of affairs as they stand today must be regarded as a temporary one and not as typical of anything the future may bring forth. In the Republic of the moment everything is kinetic; nothing static. Whereas Mr. Erzberger had figured out the financial demands of the state at 24,000,000,000 marks, this enormous sum was already covered, on paper, by the new taxes. Only one outlay was not included in the list drawn up—that of Germany's indemnity. Even today this point remains cloudy and no budget estimate can be made to include even an approximation of the amount.

Expenditure Has Risen

Dr. Wirth's speech refuted Mr. Erzberger's statement to an extent that seems alarming. Although he acknowledges that the revenue is not less than 295,000,000,000 marks, even this estimate is not to be accepted as final. When the budget statements of 1914 and 1920 are compared the Minister's pessimism appears entirely justified, as the following table shows.

	1914	1920
National debt...	240,000,000	12,400,000,000
Pensions...	140,000,000	3,200,000,000
Army & navy...	1,300,000,000	1,900,000,000
Gen'l Administration...	1,800,000,000	6,300,000,000

At the time, in 1913-14, revenue and expenditure balanced with a deficit of 750,000,000 marks. Today 27,500,000,000 marks would be necessary to cover the amount, with an extra 12,000,000,000 for increases unprovided for. The national debt of five years ago was 50,000,000,000 marks; at the moment it is about 24,000,000,000. The increase in the pension list is, of course, a natural result of the war. It is more difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend the big difference in the army and navy list.

Navy Almost Non-Existent

Whereas the navy is so to speak non-existent and the army reduced to 100,000 men in contrast with the 1,000,000 of former years, expenditure has actually risen. The difference, between mercenary troops and those obtained by conscription, to the national budget is made strikingly apparent by this fact. As for the fourth detail, debates have been violent upon the subject for some months already. The Republic has been reproached with needing more officials, civil servants of all descriptions, than the whole rigid apparatus of the empire. Instead of disbanding the serried ranks feeding the machinery of state countless new members have come to swell their ranks. If the pay of the individual unit be very small compared with the employee of any other concern the number in a solid phalanx swells the total to a stately whole. The winding up of hundreds of war organizations proceeds but slowly. As for the cheapness of the process the fact that 2,500,000,000 marks have been found necessary for the winding-up of the army and navy alone is significant. It is just double the sum that the upkeep of both institutions cost before the war.

New Taxes Impossible

The greatest difficulty to be faced by the state in its present form is presented by the railways. Officials of all grades demand a graduated reform of their pay and threaten to make the efficiency of their service dependent upon such a reform. Until now the separate states of the disintegrated empire, such as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Hesse had their individual tariff sheets. A coalescing of the pay-sheets means a higher expenditure of approximately 50 per cent. At the same time the Finance Minister declares that the levying of new taxes is an impossibility. For 1920 the sum of 13,500,000,000 marks is expected to be raised from this source. Of this amount the special war tax payable in a lump sum is expected to bring in 3,000,000,000; customs, consumer taxes and monopolies about 9,000,000,000. Of this latter total the customs are represented by 2,500,000,000 marks and the coal tax by 4,500,000,000 marks. This last has helped the budget considerably and a further increase of its possibilities has been planned—a fact which causes the greatest apprehension among both rich and poor. Taxes on tobacco and export duties have each brought in a revenue of 1,000,000,000 marks.

These sums are counterbalanced by the increase of expenditure in all branches of the budget. A new factor among them is the 3,000,000,000 granted as an aid towards the cheapening of provisions in the country. The appearance of an estimate of one milliard towards covering the damage done by rioting is another novelty. This figure is one taken purely haphazard; no official state-

ments have yet been made concerning the probable cost of repairs to streets and buildings injured during the revolutionary weeks.

A New Confidence

The facts given by Dr. Wirth, while occasioning a feeling of disappointment among those who saw in the enormously increased death duties, income tax and property dues since the beginning of the new régime, the beginning of a new state founded on a solid financial basis, have yet given new confidence to those earnest thinkers with the genuine welfare of their country at heart. A man is, at the helm who speaks the truth.

He is even planning a reform of taxation which, though barely formulated as yet will probably be directed chiefly against the producers on a large scale. The consolidation of the floating debt which already exceeds a hundred milliards is an item of his program. The establishment of an international credit, the main hope of Germany's economic life in the immediate future, is the first great aim of the new fiscal year.

NEW ZEALAND SEEKS ELECTORAL REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Like the general elections of 1918 in Britain, the recent elections in New Zealand have thrust the question of electoral reform on the public's notice.

In Britain Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government obtained a huge majority out of all proportion to the votes it polled, while Labor and the Asquithian Liberals had a representation in the new House far smaller than their votes entitled them to. A similar thing happened in New Zealand in December. In both countries what is known as the "first-past-the-post" voting system prevails; a candidate may win a seat although he polls many fewer votes than his opponents combined.

New Zealand has had this system for nearly the whole of its political life. During the Liberal régime the second ballot system was tried for a time, but it was not a success, and when the Reformers, under Mr. Massey, won office, they repealed the law. Mr. Massey, who had favored proportional representation when he was in Opposition, promised at the time of the repeal to bring in some better system than the second ballot, but nothing was done. The elections in December, which followed the break-up of the coalition between Reformers and Liberals, gave Mr. Massey's party a substantial clear majority in the House of Representatives over the Liberal and Labor parties.

When Sir Joseph Ward, the defeated Liberal leader, took leave of his former constituents the other day, he gave the following figures of the voting at these elections. At the recent election, 542,667 votes were recorded, and of these 206,461 were cast for Reform candidates, 196,837 for Liberal and Labor candidates, 127,024 for Official Labor candidates, and 12,345 for Independent candidates.

In other words, the votes cast for supporters of the Reform Party showed a decline of 37,015 compared with the figures of 1914, while the votes cast for opponents of the Reform Party, not counting the votes cast for Independent candidates with Liberal leanings, showed an increase of 51,430. The majority of Liberal and Labor electors over Reform was 117,400. But with only 206,461 votes available for their own candidates, the Reformers managed to win 44 seats, while with 196,837 votes the Liberals and Labor-Liberals secured only 22, and with 127,024 votes the Official Laborites only eight seats.

Sir Joseph Ward's figures are only one of many similar calculations that have been made since the polling. The Reformers reply that since in many electorates there were no Reform candidates, such estimates of the total Reform vote are valueless, but it is clear that even if the fullest allowance is made for these unrecorded votes, the Ministerial strength in the new House is disproportionate to the reform following in the country. The need for proportional representation has been widely discussed since the election, its advocates feeling that they have never had better ammunition than the results supply.

Mr. Massey, however, backed by the Reform press, is now hostile to the proposed change.

LABOR'S ABILITY TO GOVERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England.—Speaking in this city, Will Thorne criticized some of the trade unions for endeavoring to sow dissension and trying to prevent anyone but a member of a particular union doing certain kinds of work. Dockers were at fault, he said, in this respect. Thanks to the gas workers' demands it was almost certain, unless the difficulty was surmounted, that every gas works in the country would be shut down at a certain time. Mr. Thorne added that the Labor Party was not yet ripe for government. There were too many influences against them, he considered.

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QUEENSLAND RICH IN MINERAL ORES

State Iron and Steel Works Are
Proposed at Bowen to De-
velop the Rich Deposits There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Queensland is awaiting with interest the result of the visit of the Premier, E. G. Theodore, to London. Will he succeed in raising nearly £2,000,000 for the erection of the state iron and steel works at Bowen, is one question asked.

Ever since the appointment of the Royal Commission in July, 1917, to investigate the quantity, quality and suitability of ore and flux, and the best site for the erection of treatment works, the subject of national steel works has been continually before the public. That the final selection fell on Bowen was undoubtedly due in a large measure to the far-sighted policy of J. W. Brophy (former chief mechanical superintendent of the Broken Hill Company Steel Works at Newcastle, New South Wales). Mr. Brophy has been appointed general manager, and his years of experience will be invaluable to the successful accomplishment of this great project.

Bowen is a picturesque little town of some 2000 inhabitants on Port Denison, a very fine harbor. It is 725 miles north of Brisbane, lying nearly midway between Mackay and Townsville and connected with the latter by a railway of 120 miles. It is a regular port of call for all the large coastal steamers of Queensland. Its chief exports are meat, fruit, minerals and coal.

Modern Plant Required

An outstanding factor in favor of Bowen was the recent development of its coal field; which has been said to be many square miles in extent, and one of the best in the world. In one area it is said to have 1,000,000 tons of coal to the acre.

Mr. Jones, Queensland Minister for Mines, states: "The works must be right up to date to be of any lengthy service, and we will have a plant embodying the most modern ideas. When complete, the capacity will be 300 tons of iron and steel per day. Our modern blast furnace will make iron and steel in practically the one operation."

The works will be replete with foundry, machine, boiler, structural, electric, pattern, carpenters, plumbers, and pipe shops. It is worthy of note that the "slag cement" will be a distinctive feature of the works. Hitherto the slag has been a waste material. It will be invaluable in construction of homes, buildings, wharves and roads. As a means of road construction, it will be of state-wide application, and will be of enormous assistance in the great main roads scheme.

When in full swing it is estimated that the works will give employment to upward of 3000 men. To this end designs for a model township are under consideration. The workers' homes will all be constructed of brick, as there is an abundance of good brick clay in the district—all that is necessary is the erection of the kilns.

Iron Ore Plentiful

There is no question of the enormous amount of iron ore in Queensland. Some of it, such as the Biggenden deposit is equal in quality to the finest Swedish ore. This deposit alone is capable of supplying the works for many years. Then there is Mt. Philip in the Cloncurry district with an estimated iron contents of upward 100,000,000 tons and Mt. Levisian nearby with 20,000,000 tons of available ore. Both these deposits assay 57.9 per cent iron; both are low in phosphorus and sulphur, but high in silica.

In connection with the scheme, the Queensland Government have paid down £3000 for a six months' option over Cockatoo Island in Tampl Sound in western Australia—"the largest, richest and most accessible iron deposit in the world." Tampl Sound is the northeast entrance to Kings Sound, and is really a magnificent, spacious, almost entirely landlocked, deep-water harbor—which the largest ships would be able to enter and leave at any time of the tide, and with deep water close to the island. It is estimated that there are 21,000,000 tons of ore, above water level, and obtainable by simply quarrying. Analysis shows the ore to be very pure with very small amounts of phosphorus and sulphur. Queensland possesses the best

manganese in Australia, and supplies the Newcastle works. There are also unlimited supplies of limestone throughout Queensland. It is interesting to note that if the works at Bowen produce the estimated amount of steel rails there will be a surplus of 70,000 tons of rails for export purpose.

SETTLING OF VACANT LANDS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A strong delegation from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is at work in Eastern Canada, with Montreal as a base, on behalf of a new organization known as the Western Canada Colonization Association, whose aim is to promote the population of Western Canada. As explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the plan is to people with bona fide settlers the 20,000,000 acres of vacant and unproductive lands lying within 20 miles of established railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The lands are now in the hands of countless private owners in many far distant places, who have no power to get together and promote settlement, and whose holdings represent sheer waste of great national resources.

The association is not a land selling enterprise but a public service corporation to grapple with problems that have grown serious through neglect. Many important business men and political leaders in the three prairie provinces have extended their support, and have backed it by large subscriptions. In addition the western business men who came east to lay the object before the public have been rewarded by large unsolicited subscriptions. Already one-sixth of the objective, which is \$1,500,000, has been privately subscribed. None of the lands of great corporations like the Canadian Pacific Railway, the government nor the Hudson's Bay Company, which already promote colonization, are involved. The aim is to bring into production and settlement the blocks held by small owners, the present condition of which constitutes economic waste. "The great need of this Dominion is people for the land," said Mayor Brown of Medicine Hat, Alberta, spokesman for the delegation. "The cities grow too rapidly in proportion to the growth of the rural population. The west needs English-speaking men and women from the British Isles, Eastern Canada and the United States, ardent to make good as landowners and deeply attached to Anglo-Saxon institutions. Men of leadership in the west, particularly, have been convinced that the work of the Dominion Immigration Department and of the railways might well be supplemented by joint private action. If this virgin prairie could be occupied on reasonable terms by virile, active and ambitious young people of English speech and ideals, the whole Dominion would benefit by their presence and their activity on the soil."

CHEAPER HOUSES ARE NEEDED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—In spite of all the building activity instituted here by civic housing bodies and private enterprises, the supply of dwellings will be found totally inadequate for the coming fall and winter, it is announced. Soldiers' organizations are discussing the advisability of purchasing tracts of land adjacent to the city, where members could obtain small plots cheaply and with the aid of civic financing bodies erect dwellings more cheaply than they can do within the city limits. A building and loan society may be formed to undertake the work.

The call is for cheaper houses than can be built under city restrictions or the regulations of the Ontario Housing Commission. W. E. Kelly, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, while stating that scores of homes were unsanitary and unsafe, declares they are tenanted by workers who could not afford to pay more than \$15 or \$20 monthly toward the erection of a home, and with such limited finances they cannot take advantage of present house-building arrangements. Some way out of the difficulty is being sought. One suggestion is that builders be allowed to erect a house without being required to install all the modern conveniences. These, it is pointed out, cost a big proportion of the total outlay for a home, whereas they are really not necessary or advisable for the man of small means.

DISPOSAL OF WAR STOCKS IN BRITAIN

Board, Inaugurated by Lord In-
verforth, Continues Work of
Marketing Surplus Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Ministry of Munitions no longer exists, the government having decided that its labors can profitably be brought to a conclusion. When the German collapse came in the war, the Ministry of Munitions was running easily at full speed ahead, but by the exercise of sound judgment and foresight, it responded readily to applied brakes and a reversal of gear. During the period the man at the wheel was Lord Inverforth; whilst arranging for adequate supplies for the armies, as surveyor-general of supply, Lord Inverforth had in view at the same time schemes for the disposal of the stocks which would be surplus when victory arrived.

Hence the signing of the armistice found him prepared, and at the request of the War Cabinet, the great exercise of the nation consented to become the great disposal. The staff which had assisted him at the War Office accompanied him to the Ministry of Munitions, and were immediately set to their new work, and in a very short time the gigantic operations of liquidation were moving quickly and easily.

Work Almost Unceasing

Lord Inverforth inaugurated the disposal board of the Munitions Ministry, the work of which will continue as long as is necessary, with its founder directing affairs. It was constituted in January, 1919, with F. G. Kellaway, M.P., then Deputy Minister of Munitions as chairman, and Sir Howard Frank, K. C. B., as deputy chairman. The other members are almost all men of technical skill and with proved business ability, who gave freely of the best of their experience to the country during the war.

The task of the board has not been a light one and the scenes of its labors have included all the battle fronts in France, Belgium, Italy, the Balkans, Egypt, and Palestine, Mesopotamia, German East and West Africa as well as Canada, the United States and England. An idea of the success of the work, which has been almost unceasing, can be gained by a study of some of the figures. The sum of £330,000,000 has been realized by the disposal board and the raw materials section by the sale of surplus government property and by sales on trading account of wool, leather, flax, jute, hemp, and other things. The totals each week for the sales still going on reach several millions sterling, and during the month of March exceeded £16,000,000. Wherever possible, the board chooses to make big deals so as to reduce expenses, and materials urgently needed by the country are marketed rapidly.

Basis Proved Sound

The financial results of Lord Inverforth's great deal in raw materials,

during the war, are considered to have proved the soundness of his working basis. One of his most interesting schemes was that for obtaining an adequate supply of wool. He wished to make his purchases within the Empire if possible, and so turned his attention to Australia and New Zealand. The wool growers there responded patriotically, and a contract running until June of the present year was made with them. They will share the profits realized by Great Britain through the higher prices which have obtained in wool since the armistice. The cost of the deal was about £250,000,000, yet so urgent was the need for action on the point that it was all arranged by cable.

The motor transport repair depot established by Lord Inverforth at Clippenham, Slough, has been a subject of considerable interest. A section of the press and the motor trade generally, severely criticized the project in its early stages.

The Slough depot was bought as a provedly successful concern, well built and fitted in the latest and most efficient way, and doubtless, in its future running it will be of the greatest service to motor transport and trade in general.

NATIONALISTS FAVOR PROHIBITION IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—As might have been expected, and perhaps intended for that matter, an editorial in Egyptian Gazette condemning prohibition and ridiculing the present law in the United States, brought out some interesting protests in letters which that newspaper was at any rate fair enough to publish. Though most of the correspondents were Americans, one particularly interesting letter came from a captain who "sees the evils of the use of alcohol among his countrymen." There is no doubt that he was voicing the majority sentiment in Egypt in advocating universal prohibition, and, this being so, it seems somewhat curious that a more determined effort has not been made to make the country "dry."

As a matter of fact the subject was brought up some months ago as a possible plank in the Nationalist platform, and a very solid one it would have proved if it had been squarely fitted in that structure. Unfortunately, however, the structure itself at that time lacked sound material throughout, and thus that plank was not given a fair trial of its strength. In the signs of better conditions in the political atmosphere, a willingness to see facts as they are and to recognize that to kick blindly against the British Protectorate is an unwise move, possibly this important subject may receive the attention it merits, so that, in spite of the indifference, if not actual opposition of the richer classes and of the lack of encouragement from the British authorities themselves, genuine progress may be made, in removing what threatens to be a serious handicap to the country's welfare.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON

GATHERING IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

Officers for the Ensuing Year Announced and Reports Read at Yearly Session of The First Church of Christ, Scientist

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Willard P. Emery, of Detroit, Michigan, was announced as the new President at the annual meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, The Mother Church, held yesterday afternoon in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul streets.

The proceedings were begun with the singing of Hymn 184, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. This was followed by the reading of selections from the Bible and from "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

Bible: Revelation 12: 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16.
Science and Health:
570: 14 to 25;
567: 18 to 28;
568: 1 to 5;
566: 1 to 24.

After the readings the congregation joined in silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, Hymn 157, "Onward Christian Soldiers," was then sung, and after this the names of the officers of the ensuing year were read by the retiring President, John W. Dooley.

In addition to the election of Mr. Emery as President, it was announced that Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, and Charles E. Jarvis, Clerk, of St. Louis, Missouri, were announced as the new First Reader, and Miss Margaret Glenn, of New York City, as the new Second Reader, of The Mother Church.

New President Introduced
The retiring President, John W. Dooley, C. S. B., before introducing the new President, said:

It is my privilege, as retiring President, to welcome you to our Annual Meeting.

On page 279 of "Miscellaneous Writings" our Leader says, "We, today, in this class-room, are enough to convert the world if we are of one Mind; for then the whole world will feel the influence of this Mind; as when the earth was without form, and Mind spoke and form appeared." In the same way, as Christian Scientists, know that we at this Annual Meeting are of one Mind, there should and must go out to humanity a great healing and saving atmosphere as a result of this meeting.

This Church, during the past year, has been called upon to recognize as never before that Mary Baker Eddy is God's messenger to this age, and that her revelation is final and absolute. This meeting sees the clouds which have threatened our Cause during the past year steadily rolling away. It sees Christian Scientists one and all awakening to the great fact that Mrs. Eddy's revelation and demonstration can no more be altered or improved upon in any detail than can the Commandments of Moses or the Beatitudes of Christ Jesus.

The members of this Church are realizing more clearly than ever before that Mrs. Eddy has established for her Church the purest form of government possible—a government based wholly on the demonstration of Divine Principle, God, by the individual. In this government each member of The Mother Church is privileged to partake to the fullest extent, through his unlimited demonstration of God's infinite presence and power.

It was through the demonstration of divine law and government, as revealed in The Manual of The Mother Church, that our Leader governed this Church, and God is today, undoubtedly, forcing us to demonstrate this right idea of government in our individual lives, and in our Church, that we may then be enabled to give it to humanity.

It has been my privilege to serve for one year under the Board of Directors, as President of this Church, and I wish on this occasion to record my appreciation of their unfailing courtesy, their loving fellowship, and their truly democratic and Christian attitude on every occasion when I have been privileged to deal with them.

It is now my duty and pleasure to introduce to you our President for the coming year.

New President Speaks

Willard P. Emery Delivers Address on Christian Science Movement

The new President, Willard P. Emery, of Detroit, Michigan, spoke as follows:

We have gathered here to listen to reports of Church activities, to account for the past year's work and gain an incentive for better efforts in the year to come.

Each Church in this great movement is composed of earnest workers who are seeking to follow the teachings of Jesus as made practical for us by our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. Could we not profitably take a mental inventory of ourselves individually? It would show us our worth in a way that would be most helpful. Who could give a truer or better analysis of our own development than we ourselves? We must know without a doubt just how nearly

we measure up to the standard of membership in The Mother Church. Through bringing our demonstration of Christian Science higher we strengthen the individual church member, and thereby strengthen the Church.

A question that seems to be paramount as we consider the experiences and growth which have come to us during the year is whether we have sufficient gratitude for the foundation work that has made our demonstration in Christian Science possible. Have we had sufficient appreciation of those who withstood the trials, the rebuffs and the opposition that characterized the early growth of the Christian Science movement? Because we all may not have been fortunate enough to have been among those who stood in those testing times with courage, fortitude and perseverance it does not excuse us how. Rather does it add to our present obligation to realize the tremendous debt we owe to those faithful workers.

As we give expression to our gratitude we cannot fail to see that there is one to whom we owe a debt which never can be canceled; one who was good enough and pure enough to receive the revelation of Truth; one who stood fast when the demonstration of this Truth was tested time and again under the most trying conditions; one who was a constant inspiration to those around her in encouraging their faltering steps and showing the way to victory; one whom we will never cease to love—our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

As we go forward in our demonstration of divine Principle we discover that there is a stage of progress which many of us had overlooked. In our effort to demonstrate spiritually many times we do not consider that between the total absence of spirituality and the realization of Spirit's allness there is a wide transitional stage. It is here that the mortal qualities are first manifested, then developed and finally replaced with spiritual qualities. This is explained on page 115 of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. As a result of the spiritual demand we must often go back and retrace our steps. We must see that we are started anew along the right path to our goal—full armor on, having added foresight, and the wisdom to understand the waymarks along the road of progress.

A Helping Hand

Often in our demonstration we think we have attained our goal while we are still in the process of reaching it. Many times, because we are so absorbed in our own progress, it is very difficult for us to help onward many who are just waiting for and needing a helping hand. If we would but offer it. We must be careful that, in our conscientious effort to reach the goal of spiritual reality, we do not crowd out human consideration and affection before we have gained spiritual love and understanding.

We must know that we cannot gain the fullest demonstration of divine Principle simply by receiving, and that our giving assistance in word and in deed to others must be the measure and the test of our successful practice of our Leader's teaching.

Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 25 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "The divinity of the Christ was made manifest in the humanity of Jesus." In the expression of our humanity we must not forget the wayfarer who is struggling for spirituality, whether he be a stranger, a friend or even one's own self. If asked to help some one in need we would do it gladly, and would not hesitate to counsel that he use wisdom and kindness to himself, if we should see that by some unwise act he was adding a burden to his demonstration. This thought of universal responsibility, including the responsibility to ourselves, should never be far away from our thoughts.

Let us not forget that we are all as little children seeking divine guidance in our progress from sense to Soul. Some of us take firmer steps than others. Some of us learn quickly. Some of us are traveling again the same ground that we have gone over before but not covered thoroughly. Let us be willing to give a helping hand, as we should ever be grateful for the helping hand that comes to the aid in our journey. Until we have reached the goal of Spirit we never know when we will have need for assistance to carry us over some troublesome place along the way.

In our demonstration of helpfulness we must not lose sight of the many activities of The Mother Church and its branches, as outlined by Mrs. Eddy in the Manual. Attention should be given particularly to Section 15 of Article VIII which says that "God requires our whole heart, and He supplies within the wide channels of The Mother Church dutiful and sufficient occupation for all its members."

There are many opportunities for us to strengthen our demonstration of Church by our conscientious and unselfish efforts. There is one department which has much to do in making our growth sturdy and able to stand the test of progress, and that is the Sunday School. Our Sunday School is the hope of the future, with the joy of present fruition. Could there be a more joyful or important work than to help bring out in the children the understanding of God which healeth the sick and enables them to solve their own problems? Does it not give them a solid foundation in the understanding of divine Principle, on which they can build their demonstration of Christian Science?

We should recognize our responsibility to the children, and our opportunity for helpfulness, by serving in this wonderful channel. Is this not an activity that merits the loving service of our most consecrated workers, and should we not be most careful in

the selection of our teachers? Let us make teaching in the Sunday Schools of our churches an evidence of the successful demonstration of Christian Science. This will also be an expression of our gratitude for our knowledge of this glorious Truth.

One of the greatest problems of the hour is the establishment of government in all our ways—right government of self as well as right government of all human affairs. Mrs. Eddy says on page 287 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Divine Love reforms, regenerates, giving to human weakness strength, serving as admonition, instruction, and governing all that really is. Di ne Love is the nomenclature and phenomenon, the Principle and practice of divine righteousness. Love talked and not lived is a poor shift for the weak and worldly. Love lived in a court or cot is God exemplified, governing governments, industries, human rights, liberty, life."

We have before us in every direction the spectacle of chaos. The world is fearful of the future. Supply and demand are out of balance. Greed is rampant. A new cure-all for this disturbance is advanced every day. Mortals do not know which way to turn. Each one seems to be afraid that he is not being compensated according to his merit, thus upsetting himself and those around him, and thereby bringing discord and strife. Many are trying to see how they can do and how much they can get by passing the responsibility to others. The temptation is to lose confidence in our fellowman.

World Groping for Peace

The problems that confront us seem to be formidable. The world is searching and groping for peace instead of turmoil; for confidence instead of fear; for generosity instead of selfishness; for trust instead of suspicion. Just here Christian Science with its teaching of God's omnipotent government enters in and shows us where to turn. It shows us that we must work out our own salvation, teaching that our responsibility does not cease with ourselves. We must all share in the establishment of right and peace. As we solve this problem individually we aid in solving it for the world. It is a glorious opportunity to maintain our heritage and establish for the world a government under the control of divine Wisdom and Love.

Among the many priceless legacies which our Leader has left us is the Manual of The Mother Church. Our appreciation of it grows in proportion to our understanding of its utility. In this day when error is seeking to overthrow all government, it is with the greatest joy that we as Christian Scientists know that the ideal of government presented by the Manual does stand, and that nothing can interfere with its manifestation. The more we study the Manual, the more we recognize the far-reaching effect of Mrs. Eddy's demonstration in giving us this for our guidance and protection. In Section 9 of Article I, we read, "Law constitutes government, and disobedience to the laws of The Mother Church must ultimately in annulling its Tenets and By-Laws. Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected." As Christian Scientists we know, without a shadow of doubt, that there is but one law and one government, and that is God's. The Christian Science Manual stands for the government of The Mother Church. Obedience to the Manual protects our human footsteps, and shows us the way to manifest this right government. We must demonstrate right government in ourselves before we can expect to aid in the establishment of God's government for the world. We must eliminate self, self-will, and self-opinions and put our whole trust in God's guidance. As we do this we are certain, and know, that human strife will have lost its foundation.

Right Control of Motives

A step in this direction is to start with the right control of our motives. Mrs. Eddy tells us in Article VIII, Section 1, of the Manual: "Neither animosity nor mere personal attachment should impel the motives or acts of the members of The Mother Church. In Science, divine Love alone governs man; and a Christian Scientist reflects the sweet amenities of Love, in rebuking sin, in true brotherliness, charity, and forgiveness. The members of this Church should daily watch and pray to be delivered from all evil, from prophesying, judging, condemning, counseling, influencing, or being influenced erroneously."

We must put our motives to the test, and see whether we are sincere in praying for God's guidance, and are honest in following it, whether we are really free from the control of self-will. As this is done, there can be but one result from the right motive; and that is right action. Just as certainly, we know that wrong action is not the result of right motive, a motive that has been spiritually purified.

When the divine law of Love has control of our motives we must pray for wisdom in order to manifest them so clearly that they cannot be misunderstood. Help often comes from most unexpected sources, when our aims and motives are right. In learning to correct our own motives we also gain the understanding needed to discern the motive back of all action.

How many times have we turned to our textbook and realized that Jesus did not come to relieve us of a single responsibility in the working out of life's problems. He came to show us the way to work them out for ourselves. We are confronted with the

most perplexing problems. We are uncertain as to what is the best course of action—when to act and how to act wisely. Never has the need been so great as today for the calmness and clear insight which is so necessary to meet these problems. Never has there been a time so rich in opportunity for the Christian Scientist to show the world that he has a practical, livable, useable, true understanding of Principle to apply in his everyday affairs.

Many times we find Christian Scientists in business who acknowledge the enhancement of mental powers and perception of character, acuteness and comprehensiveness, but overlook the question of capacity, which includes right activity. They seem to expect that their business demonstrations will be made for them. They find that aggressiveness is wrong but this does not mean that progressive activity should be stopped. Should they not, through their understanding of God's government and right motives analyze the activity which the world calls aggressiveness and replace its evil with good? We must eliminate greed, unfairness, lack of consideration for others, selfishness, the pride of power and the pride of self. We will then have remaining the divine activity of Spirit expressed in the good quality of alertness, the good quality of untrusting energy, the keenness to discern the wants and requirements of our fellowman. The results would be that he would be able to measure up to the fullest capacity of our opportunities.

Let us go to our homes with a more careful analysis of our own work, and a firmer resolution to make our demonstration of Christian Science larger, better and higher. Let us make the fruitage of our demonstration, the proof of our gratitude to our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, an expression of our gratitude that she was spiritually minded enough to make practical for us the teachings of Jesus, so that we can prove the truth of his saying: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do." (John 14:12.)

May we never cease to remember in our effort to follow her—that our Leader ever kept in view the teachings of the Master, Christ Jesus.

Treasurer's Report

Review of Financial Work for the Past Year Is Read

The report of the Treasurer, Edward L. Ripley, for the year ending May 31, 1920, was as follows:

In accordance with Section 1 of Article XIII of the By-laws of The Mother Church, the Clerk takes pleasure in presenting this report. The year just ended has been an eventful one. It has been a year rich in its opportunities for growth. The problems which arise are being met and mastered with the aid of divine Love and the understanding that the Manual of The Mother Church, as given by our leader, Mary Baker Eddy, "will remain to guide (us) safely on."

The growth of the Christian Science movement continues consistently, and in a gratifying manner. The admission of members during the year just ended was only slightly exceeded during one year in the history of our movement. The healing, which is the key-note of Christian Science and without which our church would only represent a mere theological creed, is going on everywhere, thus proving that the Christ is with us always "even unto the end of the world." This is the bond which is uniting the sons of men and through which our cause has not only maintained its stately progress, but which enables it to stand today with a united front against the powers of darkness. In the lines of one of our favorite hymns:

We are not divided,
All one body we;
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity.

During the past year 2373 lectures on Christian Science have been delivered by the members of the Board of Lectureship of this Church to an approximate aggregate of 1,891,058 persons. These lectures have been given in the United States including Alaska, Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone, and also in Canada, the Yukon Territory, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan. Without exception the lecturers report marked growth in attendance and interest in the subject of Christian Science, thus evidencing the increasing desire of all mankind to learn more about God.

Six lectures have been delivered in The Mother Church to audiences aggregating 27,600 persons. Lectures have also been delivered under the auspices of The Mother Church at nine suburban points in Greater Boston where there are no branch organizations. In this connection it may be well to state that within a radius of 20 miles of The Mother Church there are 17 branch churches and societies. Christian Science lectures have also been delivered under the auspices of The Mother Church at the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown and at the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., where services are regularly held by workers provided by The Mother Church.

As a result of the work of a Christian Science Chaplain appointed to the United States Navy during the late war, this Church has been recognized by the Navy Department in the appointment of a Christian Scientist to regular duty in that branch of the service.

War Relief Work

Although subscriptions to the War Relief Fund have been discontinued for more than a year, aid is being rendered in countries where the need still seems great because of the ravages of war. The work in France, Switzerland and Italy is now being carried on by the local branch churches and societies. Assistance from the War Relief Fund is being extended under proper supervision in England, Australia, Holland and Armenia. Some months ago quantities of foodstuffs were purchased in Denmark and Norway and shipped to Germany where they were distributed to our Christian Science brethren in that country. Subsequently a shipment of cloth and wearing apparel was made from America to Berlin and from there distributed through the

Benevolent Association

Total receipts during the year from contributions, operation of the Sanatorium in Brookline, loans at the Bank, and miscellaneous items, \$510,994.10; total expenditures during the same period for construction of buildings, improvement of grounds, furniture and furnishings, equipment and maintenance of the Sanatorium, \$521,886.40. Cash on hand May 31, 1920, \$25,624.50, United States Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, at book value, \$149,003.67, a total of \$174,628.17.

Uncompleted contracts call for \$10,009.19, making total investments from the beginning of \$947,455.06 in the way of permanent improvements, exclusive of cost of land, which was donated.

There is no mortgage against any of the property of the Benevolent Association, but the net sum of \$239,955.83 is owing at the Bank, of which \$139,955.83 are secured by United States Liberty Bonds in amount of \$140,000, par value.

Contributors paid to date (\$2.40 each), 1825. Balance on hand May 31, 1920, \$2,636.59, of which \$2,000.00 are in municipal bonds, at par value.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) EDWARD L. RIPLEY,
Treasurer.

Auditor's Report

June 4, 1920.
To The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts.
Dear Sirs:—

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and hereby certify that the Cash Assets, as stated, on May 31, 1920, are correct.

CASH ASSETS—May 31, 1920
Respectfully submitted,
THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY
By (signed) JAMES W. HALL,
Certified Public Accountant.

Report of Clerk

Charles E. Jarvis Reads Account of Work for Year Just Ended

The report of the Clerk, Charles E. Jarvis, for the year ending May 31, 1920, was as follows:

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Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) EDWARD L. RIPLEY,
Treasurer.

Benevolent Association

Since the last Annual Meeting of The Mother Church the annual reports of Clerk and Treasurer, a booklet and a brochure, and three circular letters have been issued by the Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association. These communications have kept the field informed as to the development and needs of the Association. A statement as to the present condition of the Association's finances is covered in the Treasurer's supplemental report. The buildings were opened to guests on October 1, 1919. Since then 263 guests have been accommodated, nearly all of whom have left the sanatorium healed or greatly benefited as a result of their experience there. It is to be remembered that the Benevolent Association is not maintaining a hotel, a hospital, nor a permanent home. The primary object of the Association, as has been stated on many occasions, is to provide a place where the so-called sick may go for healing or to recruit. In other words, a place where those in need of Christian Science help may sojourn for a season and amid a harmonious atmosphere regain quickly that sense of normality which is the birthright of every child of God. While the Benevolent Association as a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts is subject to the regulations of the State Board of Charities and has at all times accommodated a certain percentage of guests on a wholly charitable or part pay basis, it is also designed to meet the needs of those who are accustomed to comfortable home surroundings. Through the universality of its compassionate appeal, Christian Science comes to all, rich and poor alike. As a consequence our movement represents all states and stages of human attainment from those who have not yet made their demonstration over the false sense of lack to those who are looked upon as endowed more liberally with what the world calls wealth, and as Mrs. Eddy so beautifully states it on page 518 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." So when we as Christian Scientists gain a better understanding of the true meaning of substance, not only will the healing be accomplished more quickly and spontaneously, but it will be possible to enlarge The Christian Science Benevolent Association and expand its scope of usefulness.

Many loving offers have been received from those wishing to endow beds or rooms. This does not seem practicable for the reason that at present there are only about 140 rooms as compared with more than 1800 branch churches and societies. If any branch church, society, or students' association wishes to contribute any portion or all of the expenses of one of its members or friends at the Benevolent Association, such an arrangement would be quite acceptable. Contributions to the Permanent Fund are in order at all times. The income from this fund is to be used for the benefit of those unable to pay the regular rates and otherwise to be devoted to the maintenance of the Association.

The Benevolent Association is dependent upon the spiritual as well as the financial support of the field. The local management is serving the interests and administering the contributions from the field. As the field has made possible the erection of the buildings, it is made clear to those unable to pay all for the accommodation, that there is no charge for the room, and whatever they are able to pay will be applied toward the cost of meals and attendance.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association is a benevolence, and not a business enterprise. It is not the intention of the Trustees to charge such rates for rooms or service as will yield a profit or which will convey the idea that the Benevolent Association is simply a commercial undertaking. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of The Mother Church to visit the buildings of the association at Single Tree Hill, Brookline.

Trustees Under the Will

During the year ending May 31, 1920, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have expended "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by" our revered Leader, Mrs. Eddy, the sum of \$351,953.75. This amount has been dispensed as follows:

Eight thousand five hundred dollars was given as assistance to 85 churches and societies in paying the expenses incident to their first lectures, and to Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges in paying the expenses of annual lectures, and \$24,996.12 was given to assist in paying the traveling expenses of lecturers to and from foreign fields.

The sum of \$18,401.05 was spent in assisting branch organizations in the purchase of 551,577 books and periodicals presented to public and other lending libraries.

Sixty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents was contributed to 1078 churches and societies whose reports for the year ending October 31, 1919, indicated that they were entitled to assistance in the free distribution of authorized Christian Science literature.

Two hundred and thirty-six thousand, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents was paid to 45 branch churches and societies to assist them in erecting, purchasing, and remodeling church edifices, which were acquired at a cost of more than one and a half million dollars.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

In this department, the most notable fact to be recorded is that during the past year most of the editors who have reported or commented on our apparent difficulties have shown an attitude of fairness toward The Mother Church, and many of them have given expression to their sympathy. They have done this not only by what they have printed, but especially by what they have refused to print. Even the majority of the editors of religious periodicals who have commented on our affairs during the past year have done so with an evident desire to be fair and to beware of exaggerating the importance of our troubles. Of course, there have been exceptions to this general rule, but they have been notable as exceptions. Taking the secular and the religious press as a whole, it can be said that the news agencies and the editors have recognized that Christian Science is a powerful influence for good; that its adherents are estimable people, remarkable for both their zeal and works; and that the interests of Christian Science are best to be subserved when The Mother Church has the ability to function in full accord with the plan and purpose of its Founder.

During the past year, no important restriction of medical or religious freedom has been enacted by any public body. On the other hand, numerous bills for acts have failed to pass, or have been amended, when their restrictive effect has been made the subject of reasonable protest. During the past year, another of the United States (South Carolina) put an affirmative recognition of Christian Science on her statute book, in the shape of a provision that the Medical Practice Act of that State should not apply to those who practice the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery. In several states, also, the course of legislation has shown an increasingly distinct tendency to recognize the rights of parents to choose or decline medical instruction, examination, and treatment for their children.

The growth of our movement during the year just ended has been most gratifying. Through our experiences of the past, we have every reason to look forward in confident expectation to a glorious future. As so well stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 323 of Science and Health, "Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, we are helped onward in the march towards righteousness, peace, and purity, which are the landmarks of Science. Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause, and wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought, walks enraptured, and conception unconfin'd is winged to reach the divine glory."

Welfare Committee

Final Announcement Is Submitted by Special Board

The final announcement from the Committee on General Welfare was as follows:

The Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, June 7th, 1920, being the date of the expiration of the term of service of the Committee on General Welfare fixed by the resolution of The Christian Science Board of Directors June 2, 1919, the members assembled at the closing session of the Committee desire to submit the following brief final announcement to the members of The Mother Church.

The report of the Committee has been sent to all members of The Mother Church whose names and addresses are published in the Christian Science Journal. Also packages containing lots of varying quantities have been supplied to the clerks of all branch churches and societies with a request to distribute the same among those of their members who are at the same time members of The Mother Church.

In concluding its labors the Committee desires to thank The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, the Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association, and the several departments of the church for all the facilities, courtesies, and personal interviews accorded to it during its period of service. Thanks are also extended herewith to those members of the church who have corresponded with the Committee and to all clerks of branch churches who have kindly assisted in circulating the report.

A Correction

In the Committee's report recently issued the quotation at the foot of page 56 which was attributed through a misunderstanding to Mrs. Eddy, has since been found not to have been written by her, although in the Christian Science Sentinel, Vol. 17, page 825, in the Annual Report of the Clerk of The Mother Church of 1915 the same quotation was published with the following statement: "Our Leader while editor of the Christian Science Journal once caused to be published therein these prophetic words:

"Whether the people recognize the presence or not it is here, making for their freedom. And not the dominion of acknowledged Kings and Princes alone is threatened—but the dominion of man over man in any form must give way to the liberty, fraternity

and equality toward which the unseen law, spiritual and eternal, forces humanity.

"C. S. Journal, Vol. III, page 41." Respectfully submitted, COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Reports From Field

George Wendell Adams Reads Messages From Many Places

Reports from the field, read by George Wendell Adams, C. S. B., were as follows:

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Orange, New Jersey:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Orange, New Jersey, has enjoyed a year of prosperity and spiritual growth. The increased attendance at the regular services is marked.

"This Church cooperates with The Christian Science Board of Directors by contributing to The Christian Science Benevolent Association and the various activities supplied within the wide channels of The Mother Church."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Omaha, Nebraska:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Omaha, Nebraska, sends loving greetings, and offers as the fruit of the past year's labor a more devoted and loyal membership."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Maryland:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Baltimore, Maryland, sends loyal greetings to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church and the members assembled at the Annual Meeting."

"We are glad to report that attendance at our services has greatly increased."

From Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

"The attendance at our services is constantly increasing. The trust and willingness of the contributors to the different funds, including the Benevolent Association Fund at Boston established by our Leader, speaks of the love and gratitude of those who have been benefited, healed, and purified, through the labor and sacrifice of Mrs. Eddy."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Toronto, Ontario, Canada:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, sends loving greetings to the members of The Mother Church assembled at the Annual Meeting."

"We are glad to report progress in all lines and greater activity."

From Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts:

"During the past year the members of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, have more faithfully and consecratedly struggled for recourse to the spiritual (Science and Health, \$29), to grow into a fuller understanding of the spiritual Church."

From Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

"Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sends loving greetings to The Mother Church."

"We are pleased to report a deeper interest in all Church meetings."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

"This branch of the vine, Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minnesota, wishes at this time to express its abiding love and loyalty to the dear parent vine, and its unchanging confidence in The Mother Church."

"We approach another milestone on our journey from sense to Soul. We are grateful for added numbers to our membership, and material prosperity, but more grateful for the increasing evidences of spiritual growth."

From Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Illinois:

"Our annual message to you goes forth from grateful hearts and an abiding faith that 'God's presence maketh One'."

"Words seem inadequate to express the joy that has been ours in the completion and dedication of our church home."

From Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

"This Church is giving regularly to the Christian Science Benevolent Association and we have established a permanent Building and Extension Fund to be used in assisting and cooperating with all the other Christian Science Churches in Minneapolis."

From Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Connecticut:

"We are very grateful for the rapid increase in the growth of our Cause in this field, manifested in the large attendance at the Church services, in the Sunday School, and at the lectures."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

"We gratefully report a year of steady growth and progress. The work on the foundations of the structure in which this Church expects to live, is going forward steadily, and the plans for the auditorium are rapidly nearing completion."

"This has been a year rich in opportunities for growth in Christian Science."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New London, Connecticut:

"We rejoice that we can report progress along all lines of work, and that all are cooperating to make this Church 'the structure of Truth and Love, and an institution found elevating the race.' Science and Health, page 553."

"We wish to express our gratitude for all blessings received, for Christian Science, and our appreciation of our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy."

From Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Illinois:

"We, the members of Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, desire to express our gratitude for the mani-

fold blessings which have come to us through Christian Science during the past year.

"We realize that this branch of The Mother Church abides in the vine, only as it 'bringeth forth much fruit.' Our enthusiasm and faith in the cause of Christian Science were never greater than today."

From Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Missouri:

"Second Church of Christ, Scientist, sends loving greetings and we desire to express by this brief message our gratitude and loyalty to The Mother Church and its government."

From Christian Science Society, Hibbing, Minnesota:

"We send our grateful appreciation and renew our pledge of loyalty."

From Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Maryland:

"Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Maryland, sends greetings expressing renewed gratitude to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy."

Reports From Abroad

Other reports from the field were read by Virgil O. Strickler, C. S. B., as follows:

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, England:

"The Board of Directors and Members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, are happy to be able to report that the year 1919 has been one of increasing activity and progress."

"One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven Copies of Science and Health were sold. During the past year 11 lectures were arranged by this Church, being the largest number given in any one year before."

"The financial needs of the Church have been amply met during the year, enabling all the activities, involving expenditure to be well maintained, and in addition the minimum sum of \$5000 guaranteed by this Church, under a resolution passed on January 15th, 1917, in aid of the Benevolent Association and Real Estate Funds of The Mother Church, was reached on June 16th, 1919."

"A striking feature of the past year has been the large and overflowing congregations which have attended the Sunday Morning and Wednesday Evening Meetings."

From Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, London, England:

"We rejoice to report the steady growth of this branch church. The decision taken last year to purchase a site close to a busy thoroughfare, in the Borough of Kensington, and to erect on a portion of it a temporary church building which holds over 400 people, has already proved a blessing. The larger congregations at our services, the gratitude expressed for the peace and healing received from them, the larger attendance at the Sunday School and lectures, and the increase of inquirers at our Reading Rooms, all with deep thankfulness for the privilege of helping to spread the good tidings of Truth to a world so in need as it is today."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Durban, Natal, South Africa:

"This Church has made marked progress in all directions during the past year, and gratefully records that property was purchased recently in a very suitable part of Durban, for the sum of £2644. The members of First Church, Durban, hope to raise the total amount involved by the end of the present year."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melbourne:

"That the first load of bricks has been deposited on the land which we purchased some time ago, is a sign that our Church building will be erected at no distant date. The plans for the church were accepted some months ago and when erected the Church will be a worthy tribute to the work which our beloved Leader has established all over the world."

"The lectures delivered last November did much to give a clearer understanding of the teachings of Christian Science to many inquirers. After the lectures there was a great increase in the demand for Science and Health at the Lending Library."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dresden, Germany:

"With a heart full of gratitude we send you the following account of the growth of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dresden."

"In April, 1917, we reached the required number of Church members to organize a church, after having been a Christian Science Society for six years. We had to work under most trying conditions, which reached their climax when we were forbidden by the government to hold public services; we then became a closed Society."

"With the change of government in 1918 we were allowed to hold again public services, also on account of the separation of State and Church we are enjoying much more freedom in our work for our beloved Cause. We are now looking forward to the first Lecture of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dresden, to be held in May of this year, which will meet a very urgent need."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hull, Yorkshire, England:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hull, Yorkshire, England, has much joy in reporting the greatest year of progress in its history. Our numbers

have steadily increased so that our present building, which seats nearly 200 people, is inadequate. Plans are being made of a building, capable of seating 400, have been prepared, tenders have been accepted, and actual building operations for a church edifice costing approximately \$45,000.00 have begun."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Berlin, Germany:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Berlin sends for this year's annual meeting of The Mother Church most cordial greetings."

"It is with much joy and heartfelt gratitude that we can speak of great growth in all the branches of our church activities."

"The halls, in which we are holding our Church services and Wednesday evening meetings are hardly large enough any longer. The testimonies given at our Wednesday evening meetings are delivered joyfully and clearly according to the growing understanding of the visitors. The applications for membership were again more numerous than the previous year, and half of the new members of the past year are men."

"In closing we again desire to express our gratitude for the loving kindness which has called into activity a relief work of such sublime magnitude for the benefit of all Christian Scientists and in the rich blessings of which our field has been privileged to share. There are no words to describe the wonderful help which thousands of adherents of Christian Science have received through it."

From Report of Christian Science War Relief Committee, Berlin, Germany:

"On a Sunday morning I received a telegram from the Danish Red Cross that the carload of provisions had been sent to our address. On this day the room was provided. After about a week the provisions arrived and they were stored in the cellars of one of the adherents of our church. We were so grateful for this adjustment. The provisions were free of duty. Up to the present 400 Christian Scientists have received their share. Dear Friends! I wish you could have walked through the storerooms, and seen this abundance; it was quite inspiring. I cannot describe how we felt after these long years of deprivation. We had all tried to forget these things, but when we saw them before us in such abundance we were reminded that we used to know and have these things. The joy and expectation of the people surpasses all expectations—yet it is touching. They could not believe that all these things should be given to them. Many first inquired carefully how much they had to pay for it before they accepted their share. This work of love had the effect of liberation in its true sense. It was so plain that it was not the food that could do anything, that it was Love providing for all needs. All the bitterness which had accumulated during the past years—the whole world hates us Germans—it suddenly disappeared. The people felt again love, and this is the great blessing which will rest upon this work of love."

"The Committee furthermore desires to mention that besides the food provisions and the clothing considerable amounts of money were received from The Mother Church for distribution among Christian Scientists in Germany. We are gratefully recognizing this work of brotherly love, finding its expression through the Directors of The Mother Church, the reflection of divine Love, which is above any sense of nationality, and the operation of which can be nothing but beneficial."

"The War Relief Committee desires to thank all Christian Scientists who have made this wonderful assistance for Germany possible."

After this there were short talks from the floor. The meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

UNITED STATES MONEY USED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NOGALES, Arizona—There is speculation as to what the new administration in Mexico is to do in providing a sufficient and intrinsically valuable currency as medium of trade and of exchange. In the State of Sonora, south of this point, is presented the remarkable condition of business being done in the money of the United States, both in silver and currency. Gold there is none, and there has been none for several years. Silver of Mexican coinage also has nearly all disappeared and the commonest coin in evidence is the American silver dollar.

AGENT OF SOVIET RENEWS CHARGES

Santeri Nuorteva, Secretary of Russian Bureau, Cites Alleged Acts of Department of Justice Denied by Mr. Palmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The denial by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, of the charge that agents provocateur have been used by the Department of Justice in its investigations of radicalism, a charge that was made by 12 attorneys in a statement issued recently, has called forth from Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the Russian Soviet Bureau here, a statement showing what he says are the facts concerning the bureau's contacts with Louis C. Fraina, said to have been editor of the Revolutionary Age at one time and a leader in Communist and in Communist Labor affairs.

Mr. Nuorteva tells of a Finn named Ferdinand Peterson who, it is said, was employed by the Department of Justice to get information about the Soviet Bureau. It is said that the Senate committee last week, Mr. Palmer admitted that Mr. Peterson was a confidential agent of the department. The Nuorteva statement regards Mr. Peterson as having been expected to cultivate Nuorteva's confidence with the special aim of proving that the bureau was financed by Jewish bankers, along the line of the department's alleged desire at that time of showing that a conspiracy of Jewish financiers against Christianity was responsible for Soviet Russia.

Confession Claimed

Mr. Nuorteva says that soon after Mr. Peterson began his work, he made a full confession to him of his connection with the department.

"I learned," says Mr. Nuorteva, "that he had been supplied with narcotics by some of his superior officers, with instructions to 'dope' me and to steal from me my papers. The fact that the department did not shrink from infesting my very home and family with its spies, also did not increase my respect for Mr. Palmer's men."

Mr. Nuorteva said he refused to advise Mr. Peterson what to do after the confession. Mr. Peterson, he says, disappeared one day while on the way to Washington, and no one, not even his family, knows his whereabouts.

The charge is made that Department of Justice agents were planted in movements started in the United States for recognition of Soviet Russia, or to send relief there, and that in some instances these agents so conducted their work as to give the movement, as far as possible, the appearance of being against the United States Government.

Mr. Nuorteva also says that at times a department spy was set to watch Mr. Peterson. It was Mr. Peterson who told of Mr. Fraina's alleged connection with the department. He doubted this at first, but one day Mr. Fraina, he says, came in and asked Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, director of the bureau, for letters of introduction to Russian officials and facilities for reaching Moscow. A few days later, Mr. Nuorteva says, they found that certain information regarding communication with Moscow conveyed to Mr. Fraina had reached the department and this could not have been in the possession of any other person outside the bureau. Then Mr. Peterson said he had seen a returned pay check indorsed by L. Fraina and signed George Lamb, superintendent of the bureau of investigation of the department.

Concern Explained

For a while, Mr. Fraina disappeared. Then he returned and resumed his plans to go to Russia. Mr. Nuorteva quotes Mr. Palmer as wondering why the bureau interested itself in Mr. Fraina, as long as it had nothing to do with the Communist movement.

"It was a matter of utmost consequence to us and our government in Russia," says Mr. Nuorteva, "where a man should be received in Russia as a friend and sympathizer who actually might be a dangerous spy and agent provocateur. This was the only reason why the matter became one of

grave concern to us, and why we did all we could to determine the character of Louis Fraina."

Mr. Palmer has explained that the Communist group, with Mr. Fraina as leader, had insisted that Mr. Martens take his orders from them, and not Moscow, but that the Communist Labor Party supported Mr. Martens' determination to obey only Moscow. Mr. Martens had refused to give Mr. Fraina any help on his journey until he had cleared himself of suspicion.

Mr. Palmer alleges a plan by the bureau to discredit Mr. Fraina in the Communist movement, and says that Mr. Nuorteva offered Mr. Peterson \$1000 to get department papers proving Mr. Fraina's connection therewith and actually paid Mr. Peterson \$160. Mr. Palmer also speaks of the trial of Mr. Fraina by the bureau officials.

Disappearance Commented Upon

Mr. Nuorteva admits this examination, and said it failed to change the convictions of either Mr. Fraina's friends or those who suspected him, and Mr. Martens notified the Russian authorities to be on their guard against Mr. Fraina. Mr. Fraina, at that time, is said to have declared that he was in danger of arrest by the United States authorities. Mr. Palmer has said that he had asked "a foreign government in whose custody he now is" to return Mr. Fraina, and Mr. Nuorteva wonders what other than special privilege prevented Mr. Fraina's arrest while he was still in this country, when others of his group were being arrested.

As for Mr. Palmer's statement that Mr. Fraina got out of the country by connivance, and unknown to the department, Mr. Nuorteva says the New York office of the department knows that Mr. Fraina left in company with one Nosovitzky, a Russian doctor in the employ of a British steamship line and "obviously a police agent."

The Nuorteva statement cites many more alleged facts, both as to Mr. Fraina and Mr. Peterson, which he apparently accepts as further proof of their seeming connection with the department.

IRON ORE COMPANIES PAYING LARGE TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Iron ore companies operating mines on the Minnesota ranges are heavy contributors toward the St. Louis County taxes. The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries are the largest contributors on the county treasurer's tax sheets. The steel corporation's taxes on its realty holdings for the first half of the current year amounted to \$5,703,641.81.

A Duluth city building permit has been issued to the Morgan Park Company for \$276,533 to cover the erection of 68 buildings to house 248 families. In addition to that nearly \$1,000,000 will be expended in opening up streets and laying down water mains and sewer pipes. It will be the third unit of houses to be erected by the Minnesota Steel Company at Morgan Park in connection with its housing proposal, the first one having been undertaken seven years ago. The cost of the buildings in the unit about to be erected will range from \$6200 to \$38,680 each, and they will vary from single-family houses to eight-family apartments. A large square for recreational or park purposes will be located in each of the six blocks where buildings are to be erected.

LAND CONTROVERSY SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A decision involving nearly \$200,000 worth of land adjoining the town of Willard on the shores of Great Salt Lake in Boxelder County, which has been the cause of feuds and strife for more than a decade, embroiling the whole community, has just been handed down by Clay Tallman, commissioner of the general land office. It was received by Gould Blakely, register of the local land office, and sustains the ruling of the local official, who made his findings after a complete hearing several months ago. The decision in effect awards the land to nearly half of the inhabitants of Willard or their descendants, many of whom initiated the title 70 years ago. The land in question embraces more than 400 acres now under intensive cultivation, and valued from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

AUSTRALIA WOOL CLIP IS ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Australia's wool clip this year will approximate 1,025,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$375,000,000, or 25 per cent less than last year's clip, according to Louis F. Green of Melbourne, with extensive sheep interests in Queensland, Australia, who was a visitor here. Mr. Green, as a supplement to an intensive study into sheep breeding, is inspecting the methods of American sheepmen, particularly those of Utah and the intermountain west.

"Until June 30, the five-year agreement between Australian sheepmen and the government to pool their wool and sell to the British Government at a flat rate of 31 cents a pound will be in force," said Mr. Green. "All sheepmen who have started their shearing before June 30 will place their wool in the pool. This was an excellent thing for Australian sheepmen during the war, when shipping facilities were almost unobtainable, but now that the war is over sheepmen might obtain better prices were they able to go on the open market. After June 30 they will place their wool on the open market."

"On our two ranches alone our clip last year was 3000 bales, or about 900,000 pounds, estimating 300 pounds to the bale. Our wool, from Merino sheep, was appraised for valuation purposes at 94 cents per pound. The Australian clip last year totaled approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds valued at approximately \$500,000,000."

DECLINE IN PRICE OF WHEAT FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Conflicting views as to the immediate future of America's food situation found expression in the opening session of the convention held here by the Community Millers Association of America. Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, addressing the 1500 delegates, said that something must be done to stop the tide of labor running from the farms to the cities or the millers would not have enough wheat to grind into flour.

On the other hand, the hope of an early decline in prices was voiced by C. W. Bransford, of Owensboro, Kentucky, president of the Community Millers Association. "I look for wheat to drop to \$2.50 a bushel in September, after the next crop comes in," predicted Mr. Bransford, "and this should mean lower prices for bread and flour."

One of the features of the convention was the consideration of a plan, submitted by R. D. Collins, of Windom, Minnesota, district governor of the association, for organizing all of the millers into a corporation for the purpose of blending and selling their surplus products.

NEW ORLEANS PRICE INCREASES

City Engineers in Plea for Higher Salaries Show Advances of More Than 100 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Wholesale and retail prices of all commodities which go to make up the necessities of life in the way of food, fuel, clothing and house furnishings, have increased more than 100 per cent from June 1, 1913, to the same date this year. In New Orleans, according to a petition presented to the municipal government of New Orleans by the employees of the city engineer's department, who declared that, though they had had to meet these increasing prices, their salaries had not been increased in the seven years mentioned.

The price of eggs, according to the engineers, increased 220 per cent since 1913; butter rose 205 per cent, while milk climbed 200 per cent in the seven years. Round steak, they declare, is now selling at 180 per cent more than in 1913; in 1915 it stood at 100, but in 1917 had risen to 140. Flour which sold at 100 in 1913, rose to 140 in 1915, and is now 215 per cent higher than in 1913. Potatoes, which were below the 100 standard in 1913, are now 240 per cent above the 1913 price.

Sugar shows the highest gain of any food listed, being 485 per cent above the quoted price in 1913. Lard is 220 per cent higher than in 1913. The gradual increase in the price of all articles of food, averaged together, in New Orleans, for the seven years included in the petition, is as follows:

1913	100
1914	105
1915	108
1916	108
1917	135
1918	155
1919	175
1920	215

The figures compiled also show that coal has increased 50 per cent over 1913, and that shoes have climbed 125 per cent. No quotations are given on textile goods, because of the uncertainty of them, and because, as the engineers stated, "merchants having made purchases before the increase are charging high prices for the goods in some instances, and, being more honest in others, are still selling at comparatively low prices." House furnishings have increased 135 per cent.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ORONO, Maine—Class day exercises of the University of Maine were held yesterday. Practical advice was given to the seniors by Robert J. Aley, president of the university, in his address to the senior class. Enumerating some of the ways by which they may illustrate and prove to the world the value of the college education they have received, he said they should think straight, apply knowledge, adhere to ideals, use their leisure well, be real Americans, be strong as individuals, cooperate easily with others and be strong in the faith.

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"Farewell! and in the teeth of care, I'll breathe the bosom mountain air."—MACKAY.

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For Information and Booklets, Call at Consolidated Ticket Offices or Write Vacation Bureau Room 773, Railroad Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

CPLOS TO EUROPE

FROM QUEBEC TO TO June 9, Victoria Liverpool June 10, Emp. of France Liverpool June 11, Emp. of France Liverpool June 12, Emp. of France Liverpool

FROM MONTREAL TO TO June 12, Emp. of France Liverpool June 13, Emp. of France Liverpool June 14, Emp. of France Liverpool June 15, Emp. of France Liverpool

FROM HALLOWEEN TO TO June 16, Emp. of France Liverpool June 17, Emp. of France Liverpool June 18, Emp. of France Liverpool June 19, Emp. of France Liverpool

FROM HALLOWEEN TO TO June 20, Emp. of France Liverpool June 21, Emp. of France Liverpool June 22, Emp. of France Liverpool June 23, Emp. of France Liverpool

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES Apply Local Agents

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. Daylight-saving time out of Boston.

METROPOLITAN LINE

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GREENWICH VILLAGE

Little brick houses topped with two dormer windows like rusty bonnets worn by twin old ladies of 50 or 100 years ago, and three or four-story prim brick structures of a little later date, which are finished off with wrought-iron railings and steep brownstone steps, still may be found in Greenwich Village, although modern New York buildings tower rudely above them and crowd them almost out of sight. These old houses preserve a certain atmosphere of village life even in the swiftly changing downtown section of New York, and while the descendants of the original New Yorkers who built them for homes have long since removed to more fashionable regions, the new New Yorkers, Italian families, Bohemians and artists who have come to occupy the old houses are grateful for their homelike comfort. Shabby gentility marks many of them still, and, battered and old as they are, they uphold a demure dignity worthy of venerable houses excellently designed and honestly built. The modern creation of steel and concrete, if it achieves a tolerable old age, does not promise to become as mellow and beautiful as these Greenwich Village homes of old New York.

Tranquillity

The crooked streets south of Washington Square wind and loiter in a truly village way, as if there could be no possible need for a direct path to any goal. It is possible to see the sky in Greenwich Village, too, and that in itself distinguishes this section from other parts of New York. The simple village people can judge the weather without glancing at a newspaper. Children and dogs are not only welcomed but encouraged in Greenwich Village homes, judging by the numbers of them everywhere about. It is no secret that the village folk are kind to dumb animals, and two rabbits in a certain backyard may be seen happily munching a fresh green cabbage leaf at any time of day. In the front areas, babies in movable pens enjoy the sunshine and play contentedly for hours. Babies doomed to city life should endeavor to live in the village portion of New York if they can possibly manage it.

Something happens every minute, and village life teems with interest. Early in the morning, after the jolly milkman jingles his bottles and cans, the neighbor women armed with brooms come out, sweeping lustily. Between times, they gossip by the area railings.

It is a pretty sight at 9 o'clock when, like the Pied Piper, the big policeman on the corner blows his whistle, and all the roaring trucks and tearing taxis halt as if by magic, while flocks and flocks of children hurry by to school. Hundreds of them pass—big ones, little ones, freckled ones, skinny ones, plump ones—until not a child is left outside the schoolhouse door. Every one is lost to sight until half-past 3 o'clock, when they all come dancing back again!

Nobody hurries in the village—unless they are entering the subway. The leisurely Italian butcher inquires after the welfare of the old gray cat when the order is "5 cents worth of liver" with just as vital concern as when the order is for a roast of beef and a dinner party in prospect. There is time to observe the amenities of life, and the mass of human beings that is so completely merged into crowd formation uptown becomes a charming collection of interesting individuals.

Village Types

The most picturesque person in the Italian life of the village is the Lucky Man. He wanders among the people in the streets and shops, and, without a word, people drop pennies in his hand. Says the Lucky Man, "I wish you good luck!" And when his strange eyes have searched your face good luck is supposed to be yours for full three days, by grace of this gentleman. He speaks no English, harms nobody, never intrudes, but simply goes his way, and for a penny gives his blessing.

In the vegetable stalls on Bleeker Street there is keen bargaining between the bareheaded women in the faded black shawls and the market men. Sometimes the kindly stall-keeper draws his own conclusions and drops an extra bunch of fennel or an eggplant in the bag without a word. Or in the delicatessen store, where a special opening has been cut in the glass showcase for little people who cannot reach up so high as the top of the counter, "Charley" plans the family menu to meet the family pocketbook.

The village blacksmith works at his anvil in a cavernous dark place on Barrow Street, and wide-eyed boys linger round the door to watch him pounding the red-hot iron until the sparks fly in the dusky place like stars. Here the heavy draft horses

stop in for a manicure, a shine or a new pair of shoes. Billy, the blacksmith, and his young assistant shout and sing and joke with the teamsters, and the great horses look on with solemn eyes.

Hucksters drive through the streets, uttering strange cries, half song, half wail. By the crookedly lettered signs on the carts, the housewife knows the price of bananas, and no interpreter is needed. These spring days the flower cart, laden with primroses, daffodils, hyacinths, candytuft and a dozen other bright flowering plants in pots comes our way, drawn by a meditative old black horse. Or a toasted fragrance is wafted to the grateful nose of the passerby, which being investigated, reveals "Hot roasted chestnuts, three for 1 cent!" which are just as sweet as if spelled in dictionary fashion.

Saturday is the great day because then there is no school and the boys rule the village. From 10 to 30 youngsters make up the gang in the neighborhood of Sheridan Square, and hundreds more are organized in other streets. Bats and balls and curious games of pavement golf played with home-made sticks block the way. Pirate bands attack each other from the vacant lots and barricades are built with the loose bricks left by the builders. Mysterious digging goes on for no one knows what kind of buried treasure. A more sedate group spreads a clean newspaper on the doorstep at the corner and enjoys a quiet game, moving along, newspaper and all, to the opposite side of the street when the sun creeps over there. The girls stay indoors in safety. By evening, the gang is content to foregather on the chieftain's doorsteps, ready for any new adventure that may turn up.

A lady opens her door and looks

Village. The crooked little streets with the old, old names—Charlton, King, Vandam, Barrow, Charles, Grove and Cornelia—and all those that wear and Cornelia—and all those that wear crooked in spite of mathematics—



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The village's own smithy

distractedly up and down the street.

"Kitty? Kitty-Kitty?" she calls. "Lost yer cat?" inquires the chief with interest.

"It's a gray one—matinee. Have you seen it?" says the hopeful lady. "We'll find it for yer!" yells the gang, delightedly. Quicker than the word, they are racing up and down the street, diving into the areas—and pulling out gray cats!

Ten gray cats clutched by the necks in 10 grimy hands are held up for inspection. But the pet house cat is no among them. It was so frightened by the fierceness of the chase that it hid securely in the ash can, whence it emerged cautiously the next morning and returned to its home, a chastened cat, never again to venture willingly within reach of the barbarians.

The Eyes of Night

The fog rolls in from the harbor, muffling the docks at the foot of the little crooked street; the ships' whistles answer the tugboats and the shuttling ferries; the foghorns sound and night comes over the village. The gang waits expectantly.

When it is dark and the streets are almost still, the street lamps blossom into flowers of light.

"Ahhhh!" breathes the gang with one voice.

It's the end of day in Greenwich

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They dig for buried treasure

FEDERAL HOUSING METHODS URGED

Manager of Real Estate Division of United States Housing Corporation Advises Boston to Profit by Public Experiences

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The program for relieving the shortage of houses in Boston should be large enough to make the costs of management after building in reasonable proportion to receipts," says Henry R. Bingham, manager of the real estate division of the United States Housing Corporation, in a letter addressed to Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who recently appointed a committee to plan a housing program.

Mr. Bingham feels that Boston may well profit by a study of the experience and lessons learned by the Housing Corporation, which, he relates, first had wide experience in making surveys of housing conditions and in problems of rent profiteering. "It built about 6000 houses in 21 different cities for industrial workers, which it rented for a year or more, and it is now completing the sales of those houses upon easy terms to home owners," he says. "One of its projects is in Quincy, Massachusetts, the houses of which are just now being offered for sale."

"Assuming a shortage of houses in Boston, the first requisite of a campaign to build houses and to sell or rent them without loss is an intelligent knowledge of rental and sales values without any legislation or pressure of semi-official bodies re-

straining owners from obtaining fair rentals or sale profits in accordance with such values. The second requisite is a knowledge of the particular style or size of houses most needed and of the proper relationship between the values of land, utilities, and houses, which is necessary in selecting the right location for building.

"It is undoubtedly possible to effect economies by building a large number of standardized houses, and there are numerous ways of reducing costs without materially reducing values, but these economies are very largely offset by the overhead expenses of a large organization. Therefore, the third requisite is the employment of practical builders with the best ideas of the combination of honesty and economy in building."

"The launching of such a campaign depends at the present time on the willingness of a sufficient number of public spirited citizens investing adequate funds, knowing that at best the returns will be less than they can obtain probably in government bonds, and a willingness that these funds be loaned for long terms. This can be supplemented by cooperative building associations."

"When built the houses can either be rented or sold. The rentals and



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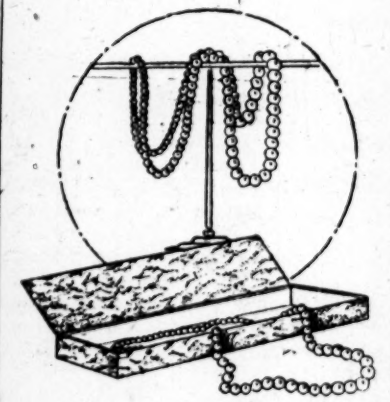
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selling prices should be so related as to give an inducement to persons to buy rather than rent. The sales could be made upon terms making the monthly payments very little in excess of the rent, and the properties held under one management for collection of rents or monthly installments, so as to protect all the owners. The United States Housing Corporation is selling its houses on various terms in different places, but it believes that the best average terms are 10 per cent cash and 1 per cent per month of the purchase price, which includes interest at 6 per cent, the purchaser paying taxes, water rents, and insurance in addition. This mortgages the loan in ten years. The terms, however, can be made easier with due protection to the investment under good management, provided funds can be obtained for sufficiently long terms.

"In Quincy the Housing Corporation houses are being offered for sale at 10 per cent cash and 8 of 1 per cent of the purchase price monthly, including interest at 6 per cent. It will take fourteen years to complete these payments. It is perhaps worth while to note that these houses, although well adapted to the locality are being sold for much less than either their actual or reproductive costs, due to the conditions affecting real estate values, which I have above indicated. "You will doubtless receive many suggestions by idealists who want 'model towns.' To combine such of their ideas as are undoubtedly good with practical plans is a most difficult problem as the experiences of the Housing Corporation have shown. The proper relationship must be maintained to prevent very heavy financial losses. I do wish, however, that some way may be found to eliminate the very cheap and ugly appearing 'three deckers' which are so common in Boston, but which other cities seem to have been able to avoid to their advantage."

MOTION IN READING CASE DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed motions of the Reading Company and its subsidiaries asking the court to modify dissolution decrees rendered last April 26.

EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Additional appropriations amounting to \$20,261,900 for development of medical schools and general education purposes have been announced by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. These sums will be drawn from the \$100,000,000 John D. Rockefeller gift to the world. About 250 institutions have made applications for appropriations and 38 colleges and universities have received donations.

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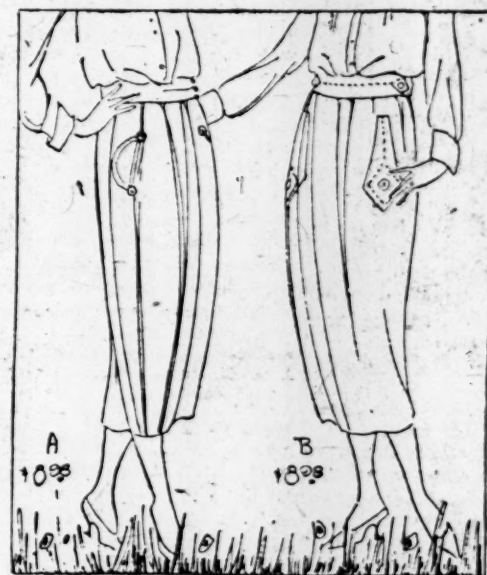
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A—Of white cotton gabardine with oval shaped pocket; belt side buttoned; sizes 26 to 32 waist. Our price \$8.98.

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An athletic underwear as carefully, as comfortably cut and finished as any of the athletic makes so popular with men, but feminized to meet the demands of the most dainty of women.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES
GOLFERS FAIR

Only One American Player Successful in First-Round Competition—Establish Championship High-Score Record

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MURFIELD, Scotland (Monday)—Five American golfers were defeated in the first round of the British amateur golf championship here today, only Stewart Stickney, who defeated Bertrand Bannerman, 7 and 5, and Robert Gardner, who has by till the second round, remaining in the competition. F. S. Wheeler sustained a heavy defeat by 10 and 8, which is the record for the championship, against Capt. E. F. Carter, former Irish native champion.

The Edinburgh competitors did very well. T. D. Armour defeated T. W. Robb, 6 and 5. R. A. Cruickshank defeated D. C. L. Eng, 7 and 6; W. B. Torrance defeated D. M. Smith, 5 and 4; M. W. Seymour defeated E. B. Typing in an unexpectedly close game, 2 and 1, and Carl Brotherton caused surprise by defeating Robert Harris, finalist of 1913, by 4 and 3.

Further results follow:
AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
G. C. Manford defeated B. F. Byers, 5 and 4.
A. E. Phillips defeated G. H. Walker, 3 and 2.
D. W. Smith defeated J. Douglas, 3 and 2.
D. S. Crowther defeated G. B. Farrar, 3 and 1.
C. J. H. Tolley defeated Victor Maude, 3 and 2.
F. C. Kerr defeated F. C. Newton 1 up.

C. V. WHEELER BREAKS
LIFTING RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The British Amateur Weightlifters Association championships, held recently at Brixton, produced new records in weightlifting. J. Hayes of the Camberwell Club set up a new world's record by lifting 115½ lbs. in the 8-stone class with right-hand swing, and C. V. Wheeler, also of Camberwell, in the 11-stone class, beat the previous British record of 468½ lbs. for the two-handed dead lift by 11½ lbs. Wheeler also competed in the 12-stone class and added 2½ lbs. to the record in that class, beating the bigger men easily. Hayes won both the 8 and 9-stone classes, while A. Baxter of Delph won the 10-stone. The summary:

Weight	Hayes	Baxter	Wheeler	Wheeler
8-stone	115½	110	115½	115½
9-stone	125	120	125	125
10-stone	135	130	135	135
11-stone	145	140	145	145
12-stone	155	150	155	155
13-stone	165	160	165	165
14-stone	175	170	175	175
15-stone	185	180	185	185
16-stone	195	190	195	195
17-stone	205	200	205	205
18-stone	215	210	215	215
19-stone	225	220	225	225
20-stone	235	230	235	235
21-stone	245	240	245	245
22-stone	255	250	255	255
23-stone	265	260	265	265
24-stone	275	270	275	275
25-stone	285	280	285	285
26-stone	295	290	295	295
27-stone	305	300	305	305
28-stone	315	310	315	315
29-stone	325	320	325	325
30-stone	335	330	335	335

SCOTTISH RUNNER
BEATS VERMEULEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—G. McCrae, the noted Scottish professional runner, beat P. Vermeulen, the Frenchman, in the 10-mile professional running championship held recently at the Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, by nearly a quarter of a mile. McCrae ran away from his opponent almost at the start and was so little pressed that he did not approach the times he had previously put up. Between the fifth and sixth he held a lap advantage; but in the last lap the Frenchman exhibited a remarkable burst of speed and prevented the Scottish champion from beating him by the quarter. The winner covered the 10 miles in 53m. 23.45sec, over two minutes slower than when he set up a new record in 1913. The times at the mile stages were:

Miles	McCrae	Vermeulen
1	1:18.15	1:20.00
2	2:36.30	2:40.00
3	3:54.45	4:00.00
4	5:12.60	5:20.00
5	6:30.75	6:40.00
6	7:48.90	8:00.00
7	9:07.05	9:20.00
8	10:25.20	10:40.00
9	11:43.35	12:00.00
10	13:01.50	13:20.00

FENCING IN ENGLAND
HAVING BIG REVIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALDERSHOT, England—Fencing is experiencing a great revival during the present season, and following the holding of the recent amateur championship and a series of matches between the British Army, Navy and Air Force teams, and between these and the various London clubs, a unique departure has been made in the holding for the first time, of a championship series for the British Army at home, in the Headquarters Gymnasium at Aldershot, the great military training center. This tournament is entirely separate from that held in connection with the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia.

Capt. W. Palmer, of the King's Royal

Rifle Corps, won the double championship in the epee and saber contests, in the finals of which he won all his fights. Capt. W. Tetley, a regular member of the army team which has appeared in London, won the championship of the foil and was also unbeaten in the final. The bayonet fighting championship was divided between two non-commissioned officers, Sergeant-Major Reid of the army physical training staff, and Sergeant Flockhart, of the First Battalion Scots Guards, each of whom lost one fight in the final.

LANCASHIRE IS
CRICKET WINNER

Opens Its English County Championship Series of 1920 With a Victory Over Leicestershire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—The Lancashire County cricket team opened its 1920 season with a victory against Leicestershire at Old Trafford, Manchester. Leicestershire has not begun its campaign at all well and gave the home side the game by no fewer than 129 runs, a margin which is larger than it appears at the first examination, owing to the slow rate of scoring. Undoubtedly the feature was C. Parkin's bowling for Lancashire. In Leicestershire's first innings he captured five wickets at a cost of 29 runs and in the second took eight for 61; a total of 13 wickets at an average of 7 runs each. King and Astill did most of the bowling for the visitors and their figures were not far behind those of the Lancashire players.

Assisted by the state of the pitch the two latter players speedily got the Lancashire defense into difficulties when play opened on the first day. E. Tyldesley's 50 was the result of fearless batting which proved more efficacious than the careful methods of his colleagues, but this was the chief contribution to a total of 144 obtained in the space of two hours and 20 minutes.

Going in to bat, Leicestershire did even worse than their opponents on a difficult wicket and when play closed at the end of the first day, seven wickets had fallen for 55 runs. On the resumption next morning, the remaining three wickets were easily disposed of and the side was dismissed for 65, Astill and King curiously enough doing as much with the bat as they had done with the ball.

After this the wicket began to dry and matters improved for the batsmen. The first Lancashire pair took full advantage of this, and both Makepeace and Hallows improved on their first attempts. The latter scored 63, the highest individual score of the match, before being caught off one of W. E. Benskin's deliveries. E. Tyldesley failed to make a run, however, after his half century in the first innings. Lancashire made 174 at the second venture and its opponents were left with 255 to get to win.

Leicestershire started well and 50 appeared on the board without the loss of a wicket. Following the departure of H. Whitehead, however, wickets fell rapidly and eight had fallen before evening with the score at 119. On the third morning, 10 minutes sufficed to finish off the match all the Leicesters side being out for 125 and Lancashire winning as stated. The summary:

LANCASHIRE

First Innings Second Innings

Makepeace, c. Ridd, 14 b. Astill 25

Hallows, c. Mounsey, 13 c. Coo, b. Benskin 62

Tyldesley (E.), c. Mounsey, b. Astill 0

R. V. Tardley, c. Benskin, b. King 1 b. Astill 2

Bale, b. King 19 c. Whitehead, b. Tyldesley (R.), run King 9

Parkin, c. Shipman, b. King 6 b. Astill 31

Cook, not out, 16 b. Astill 11

M. K. Kemm, c. King 11 b. w. b. King 12

Dean, c. Astill, b. King 10 not out 15

Blomley, c. Shipman, b. King 21 b. w. b. King 5

B. 2, 1-b 1 3 B 2, 1-b 2 5

Total 144 Total 174

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings Second Innings

Whitehead, b. w. b. 51 b. w. Cook 34

Dean, c. Astill, b. Parkin 16

Parkin, c. Astill, b. Parkin 16

King, c. Astill, b. Parkin 20 c. Blomley, b. Parkin 11

G. B. P. Ridd, c. kin 11

Tyldesley (E.), b. Parkin 0

Dean, c. Astill, b. Parkin 0

Coe, b. Parkin 10 c. b. Parkin 13

Astill, not out, 22 c. b. Parkin 0

Benskin, b. Cook, 6 not out 23

Swidell, c. Cook, 6 not out 6

Dean, c. Astill, b. Parkin 0

Shipman, run out 01 b. w. b. Parkin 6

Bale, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Parkin 1 b. Parkin 9

Byes 2 B 3, 1-b 2 10

Total 64 Total 125

W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair Country Club, defeated Gordon Cooke, Arcola Country Club, 3 and 2.

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W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair Country Club, defeated Gordon Cooke, Arcola Country Club, 3 and 2.

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F

IRISH AGITATION AS SIR S. HUGHES SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia in the Borden government, has placed the following motion on the order paper in the House of Commons: "That, in view of the facts that for generations, from period to period, the financial conditions of the laws concerning the Irish tenantry have been more liberal, relatively, toward the tenant than those of any other part of the British Empire, or any other country; but that persistent and continued agitations and conspiracies have been operating for generations in Ireland toward the overthrow of responsible government, disintegration of the great British Empire and the establishment of a Roman Catholic Republic;

"And, that these agitations and conspiracies are, in part, fomented by the ultramontane wing of the Roman Catholic Church and, also, largely by Sinn Féin landlords and other agitators in the United States of America, a country where there have been more Irish tenants evicted for nonpayment of rent and other causes every month for the last 25 years than have been recorded in the entire history of Ireland during the entire 25 years, and where those evictions carry with them no claim for improvement and where the eviction is brought about in the most summary and drastic fashion and without relief. Therefore, in the opinion of the House, it is extremely desirable that steps should be taken by proper authorities:

First, fearlessly and aggressively to educate the Irish tenantry against the wiles, agitations and secret conspiracies being carried on in Ireland;

"Second, that such steps may be taken in conformity with international law as may lead to the overthrow or control of brutal Irish-American landlords in the United States of America, and also for the upbuilding and securing of fair treatment for the down-trodden Irish tenantry in the large American cities;

"And, it is further resolved that some effective means may be adopted to educate the citizens of the United States of America, and especially certain members of the United States Congress, to study their home concerns with a view to mitigating the horrible situation concerning the Negro problem and such other problems requiring attention in that country."

DRY FARMING CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Much attention is being given by the Department of Agriculture to new methods of farming suitable for semi-arid conditions. This study has been forced by conditions in the southwest of the Province, where three years of more or less poor crops have caused a general demand for new methods. A conference of dry farming authorities has been called at Swift Current for July which is expected to evolve a set of general recommendations to guide settlers. The College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan is also conducting experiments in the shape of sowing wheat and clover together. A large drainage scheme is being undertaken in the district southwest of Kinistino, where the Waterhen Lake and marsh is to be drained and 14,000 acres thereby made available for cultivation.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—S. Furuya, Japanese Consul-General to Canada, has been appointed counselor to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, District of Columbia. He will be succeeded at the Canadian capital by Seizaburo Shimizu, who was Consul-General here some 10 years ago and who returned to Japan to become Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. He has since been in Australia, whence he comes to take up his new post in Canada. Mr. Furuya will leave Ottawa for Washington at the end of June.

JAPANESE UNION OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Members of Local No. 100, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, have adopted resolutions urging that the application of the Japanese Federation of Labor for Hawaii for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, be refused. All Pacific Coast branches of the association have been requested to support the resolutions.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

**"LES ESCLAVES," BY
DE BOUHELIER, PARIS**

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

"Les Esclaves" by Saint-Georges de Bouhélér at the Théâtre des Arts, Paris. PARIS, France.—One of the leading younger French playwrights is Saint-Georges de Bouhélér. At least he attempts to do big things, and although there is much in his work that is immature, that is lacking both in taste and in thought, yet he is of all present-day playwrights perhaps the most sincere, and has the most ambitious designs. This new play "Les Esclaves," in which he represents the whole world as being in some sense in bondage, has a kind of juvenile pessimism which one would wish to see corrected. The author points out very ably and very interestingly the slavery which does indeed surround us, but he fails to indicate any door of hope. An excellent piece is somewhat spoiled by the irresistible feeling that the author has first aimed for a moral effect, and has then constructed his story to corroborate his a priori view of life, and moreover that this a priori view of life forgets many important factors. The philosophy is ready-made, instead of springing spontaneously out of the play.

The theme is that of a deserter from the army. He is a slave. He takes refuge with an unhappy creature such as are to be found on the outskirts of all armies. She too is a slave. There he is found by an adjutant who endeavors to arrest him and to hand him over for punishment. The adjutant who at first is certainly an unsympathetic character explains later on that he too is a slave—the slave of his duty. It will be seen that the attempt to live up to the title causes the author to draw false analogies. There is a considerable difference between the slavery of duty and the slavery suffered by an unfortunate girl and imposed upon an unwilling conscript.

Anti-Militarism

There is much antimilitarist talk. Militarism is the chief modern form of slavery. To express himself in this manner, however crude some of his ideas may seem, Saint-Georges de Bouhélér has had need of some common sense. France may not be the militarist nation that has been depicted. She believes herself amply justified in being suspicious of Germany and of remaining under arms, ready to take whatever steps the military chiefs think proper; but it would certainly be unfair to represent the mass of the people as animated by ideas of conquest or dazzled by the tinsel glories of soldiering. Yet in the existing state of mind of the country it does require a certain boldness to denounce the army and army methods. Saint-Georges de Bouhélér does this in no measured terms. It should indeed be observed that other dramatists are more or less openly endeavoring to say the same thing. We have the beginnings of an antimilitarist movement in the theater, and one of the pioneers of this movement is the writer of "Les Esclaves."

The story in its broad outlines is simple enough. There is a struggle between the deserter and the adjutant in the course of which the girl Anna throws herself between the men and protects the deserter, feeling instinctively that their fates are similar. The deserter momentarily escapes but the conclusion of the history is doleful. There is the crack of a revolver heard outside in the court where is the deserter; and Anna gives way to complete despair. There are many incidents which illustrate the central idea that everybody is in chains, bound irrevocably to their lot, and it is indeed a pity that so rich an artist as Mr. de Bouhélér should not have introduced a note of hope, should not have hinted that these chains may be broken, should be content with the dismal doctrine that there is no escape from the army or from the miserable life of Anna.

Questions as to Liberty

Again, his conception of liberty does not strike one as true. It is not liberty of the spirit which he demands but what might be called a purely physical liberty, without regard to the interdependence of men in society. He would destroy entirely the social pact, apparently believing that without it civilization would still be possible.

These would appear to be harsh criticisms, and it may be asked: In what then does the value of this work consist? It consists in the fearless artistic expression which Mr. de Bouhélér gives to his ideas, however incomplete, however erroneous they may be. There is in this picture a vital truth, though that truth is negative and not positive, is destructive and not constructive. It is an indictment of modern society which serves its purpose. Mr. de Bouhélér is a poet who is endeavoring to bring sincerity into the theater. His recent version of the Sophoclean drama, "Œdipe, roi de Thèbes," in which he popularized and, as it were, modernized the old Greek tragedy, was on fundamentally right lines, though it failed in execution. So it is with "Les Esclaves." It is noteworthy because the author wishes to say honestly what is wrong with the world today, and if he has neglected to point the way of escape he at least sets his audience thinking and searching for that way.

Sacha Guitry, who is today probably the most successful French dramatist from a financial standpoint, has discovered yet another cause of the lack of perfection in the contemporary theater. He expressed his opinion to an interviewer as follows:

"I find the theater world filled with individuals who are neither themselves particularly stupid nor too commercial, but have, on the other hand, the worst of all defects—they simply do not like the theater. You come across them among dramatists, actors, directors and critics. They fancy that luck has treated them badly, that they have not attained the position which their talents deserve, and as a result they are in a bad humor with all the efforts of others to do something for the theater." By way of contrast, Mr. Guitry admitted that he himself had recently finished seven plays and was at work upon 11 more. He appears to be out to break the record of Lope de Vega.

**TEN YEARS OF THE
IMPERIAL, TOKYO**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Imperial Theater of Tokyo is now presenting a sumptuous program in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of its establishment. It was at the instigation of Prince Ito, Viscount Hayashi, Prince Sanonji and others that the company was formed in order that the country might possess a suitable place of entertainment for foreign guests. Upon its stage 260-odd bills have been presented and it has maintained a school for actresses and operatic singers. It has done much in developing both native and foreign music and no small service was rendered in a general advance of theaters in Japan. Under the able management of Mr. Hayashi it has lived up to the high standard of entertainment for which it was established.

The present program contains a historical play entitled "Yoritomo," for the founder of the Shogunate at Kamakura in the latter half of the twelfth century. The play was revised by Yamazaki Koshi and was presented in four acts with five scenes. When the curtain rises, the garden of the Hojo clan is shown with the young girl Urayo telling her strange dream of the sun and the moon entering into her sleeves. Her elder sister Masako buys the dream, offering her treasured mirror to Urayo in payment. This is the beginning of the entanglement that follows. Kagekado, Yoritomo's vassal, came to Yoshitoki, brother of the sisters, with a love letter from Yoritomo to the younger sister, asking her hand in marriage. The letter was addressed "To the one who awaits the first voice." Taking advantage of this and also of the fact that Yoritomo and the two sisters have never met, and knowing that the proposed marriage is but a political affair, the love messenger and the brother of the two sisters plan to deliver the letter to the elder sister, Masako, who possesses surpassing intelligence and a strong will. So when Masako is alone in the garden feeding doves, the love letter falls into her hand. Masako says that she will return the arrow to its owner if he will steal there with the moon.

They meet under a big tree in the garden in the moonlight. Masako confesses that her heart was moved by his letter and Yoritomo in joy calls her "my beloved Urayo." Masako now realizes that she was taken for her younger sister and becomes furious. She draws her short sword and attacks Yoritomo, saying that since she has disclosed her heart, which is kept secret even to her parents, to a man who loved her not, she could no longer live. Yoritomo is touched by her seriousness and falls in love with her. She is promised, however, to Kanetaka, a public official. Onoyo Baiko, who is taking the rôle of Masako, is superb in showing the strength of character that historic woman possessed.

The next scene is on the night when Masako is to wed Kanetaka. Yoritomo sees the bridal procession and is much troubled. Just then Masako flees to Yoritomo, asking him to hide her. She is followed by her father and brother who demand that Yoritomo surrender Masako. Masako appears and argues against her father's will. The discussion ends in a plan to revolt. The bridal procession becomes an attacking force and kills Kanetaka, who was waiting for the arrival of the bride. This first victory gave courage to Yoritomo to rise against the Taira clan, then in power. The rest of the play shows the beginning of the rise of the Minamoto clan in power and the final downfall of the Taira clan, indicating the important share that the heroine has played in it. Koshiro is excellent as Yoritomo, full of ambition, gathering strength from the companionship and counsel of his wife.

THE DADAISTS AND PEARL WHITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Dadaists, who are the latest literary fad in France and Switzerland, have written a poem on a famous American motion picture artist. The poem is as follows:

A musical fantasy with variations
The name of
Pearl White

A name beautiful—
Fully fitted to express the exquisite heroine
of American life, as seen through the
cinema serial American life, 1919;
Similar to

Parisian life, 1885.
Corps: Paris through a scintillating triple
prism

(Melba-Halévy-Offenbach)
Pearl: a lapidary's rose-cut stone of many
facets and

Pearl White conducts us through a New
York never-never land.

And many analogous things taking the
place of
The illusionist's ring.

At least, this is poetry as imagined
by a Dadaist poet.

"VIRGINIUS"

Centenary of Sheridan Knowles' Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Virgilius," produced in London late in May, 1820, at Covent Garden Theater, may be taken as the first of the important plays of the early nineteenth century romantic movement in the English theater. The emphatic success of the piece on the first night at once established James Sheridan Knowles, erstwhile schoolmaster and provincial actor as a dramatist of at

plus arranged to have Dentatus slain from ambush.

Meanwhile there are scenes showing Virgilius' growing concern for his country because of the selfish misrule of the decemvirs, and his joy in his home life with his daughter Virginia and her faithful nurse, Servia. Virgilius is a tender creature, shy, affectionate, altogether helpless without some protector at hand. Her love scene with Iclilius aims toward the sort of word-glamour that Bulwer evoked so surely in "The Lady of Lyons." As if conscious of his shortcomings as a romantic stylist, Knowles resorts to the sort of torturing of verbal conceits that

Under date of July 28, 1824, Macready writes of his performance of Virgilius for Knowles' benefit at the Victoria Theater. The two men had not been on the best of terms for some years, and it was in a good deal of magnanimity of mood that Macready consented to appear. Knowles endeavored to rise to the occasion in his address to the audience, pronouncing on Macready "an enthusiastic eulogium, and denying the assertion that I had instigated him to write or heighten characters for myself. This was but an act of justice—lady, perhaps, but still justice, and therefore obliterates offense."



Act I, Scene i of "Virgilius," as staged by Macready

least second importance, and confirmed Macready, who acted the title rôle, as a successful London star not unworthy of comparison with Edmund Kean, who was then the undisputed leader of the British stage. It had been less than four years since Macready had made his London debut in the part of Orestes in "The Distressed Mother." In 1818 he had won popularity in "Rob Roy" and serious recognition in "Richard III." Ironically enough, Knowles had written "Virgilius" for Kean, but the play after a provincial performance in Glasgow, was sent to Macready. He liked it, as did Harris, manager of Covent Garden, who forthwith arranged to put it on.

"Virgilius" remained in Macready's repertory until his retirement from the stage in 1851, and was often played in the United States by Edwin Forrest, John McCullough and other tragedians. James O'Neill revived it last at the Lyric Theatre, New York, September 16, 1907. In comparison with most other plays written in English in the first half of the century it was an effective work, equaling in interest Bryon's "Werner" and very nearly ranking with Bulwer's "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu" and "Money." All of these were in Macready's repertory along with his 32 Shakespearean parts, chiefly Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth and Lear. Knowles' other plays of note were "Leo," acted in 1810 by Edmund Kean; "William Tell," acted in 1825 by Macready; "The Hunchback," 1832; "The Wife," 1833, and "The Love Chase," 1837. These have now practically disappeared from the theater, though an occasional revival by one and another of the older romantic players has been made of "The Hunchback" and "The Love Chase" during the past 25 years.

Knowles manifested literary talent early, for while still a boy of 14, shortly after his family removed from his native Cork to London, his ballad entitled "The Welsh Harper" was set to music and became very popular. Knowles finally forsook the stage for the pulpit, becoming a vigorous Baptist preacher. Eventually he came into a pension of £200 a year, bestowed by Sir Robert Peel. "Virgilius," not only in its Roman scene but also in its theme of republicanism in opposition to autocracy, is plainly an echo of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," though there is no poetry or stature of philosophy in Knowles' work to permit of continuing the comparison. "Virgilius," despite the fustian of its style, succeeded because of the modernized handling of the story. There is a great deal of talk about Roman conditions of the time of Appius and the decemvirs, but very little that is convincing as history, so shallow is the background. In fact it is a rather commonplace popular melodrama in its essentials, decked out with a spectacular pseudo-classic setting.

The story revolves around Appius Claudius, the heavy villain of the play, and Abiel of the Decemvirate. He is a tyrant, smooth of speech. Two of the few citizens who see through his schemes are Virgilius and Dentatus, warriors of the old régime. Iclilius, suitor for the hand of Virgilius (Virgilius' daughter), believes Appius to be honest, and remonstrates with Dentatus for going about among the people denouncing the decemvirs. The sketch accompanying the present article represents a mob scene very early in the play, when Iclilius manages to quell the populace just as they are threatening Dentatus for questioning the motives of the decemvirs. Appius flatters the old soldier's military pride, and sends him to the battle front, there to take full command. Secretly Ap-

Shakespeare indulged in during his early period, but without a glimmer of Shakespeare's humor.

While Virgilius is at the battle front, Appius, who wishes to take Virginia to himself, conspires with Caius Claudius to have Virginia seized. The pretext is that, falsely, she is claimed as a slave lost since childhood from the household of Caius. Friends run with the news to Virgilius, and reach him just as he discovers the success of the cowardly attack upon Dentatus. Virgilius returns to Rome, rousing the populace as he goes, and reaches the forum just as the trial of Virgilius is being concluded according to the wishes of Appius, who is fortified by false witnesses. Virgilius has his great scene now, in which he confronts the villainous Appius, denounces him, and slays Virginia to defeat him. This event is sufficient to rouse the populace to overthrow the decemvirs, and Iclilius casts Appius into prison. There he is found and dispatched by Virgilius in a last act which is decidedly the poorest of the five. So poor is it, indeed, that Knowles includes in the published play an apology to the effect that he could think of no better way of concluding the tragedy. Knowles, nevertheless, characterized the end as "giving the catastrophe the air of a visitation of Providence."

Of the personation by Macready of the principal part in Knowles' tragedy, a critic of the day, in a communication to Blackwood's Magazine, remarks: "It was a noble and complete piece of acting, without exception the most so of any this gentleman has attempted. It was full of high passion—deep and delicate pathos—in intense energy, both of conception and execution; and the whole rounded off by a finished taste and discrimination. In the home scenes with Virginia and Iclilius, in the first act, he was the unaffected and happy father in the bosom of his family. Nothing could be conceived with greater force than the scene at the end of the second act, where he first learns the danger of his child. But his highest and most successful effort, was reserved for the trial scene in the fourth act. Here nothing could possibly exceed the variety, the vividness, and the mastery truth of the picture throughout; and accordingly nothing could be more affecting and impressive. Mr. Charles Kemble played the love scenes with Virginia delightfully; and the more energetic parts, where he beards Appius to his face, and appeals to the people against his decision; and particularly where he steps in to prevent Caius Claudius from touching his betrothed bride, were given with more power than anything we have seen from this accomplished actor. Mr. Terry's Dentatus was also excellent; and lastly, we must not forget Miss Foote in Virginia. She had evidently caught the spirit of the whole performance, and was, for once, unaffected. She seemed content to be Virginia, instead of Miss Foote."

"Virgilius" is referred to occasionally in the diaries of Macready, but usually in an incidental way, for the play had been 13 years in his repertory by the time the diaries were begun, and had ceased to provide much cause for study. The performance on November 2, 1837, at Covent Garden Theater, attended by G. Scharf Jr., the young amateur artist who made the drawing reproduced on this page, is referred to in the following typical passage under that date in the diaries:

"... Rehearsed with much care, Virgilius. Acted Virgilius pretty well, considering what I had no time to read it; was called on and very warmly received by the audience." Macready was then manager of Covent Garden.

**DRAMA AND THE
SOLDIER****War Office Assists British Drama League**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is good news to hear that some of the lessons learned in time of war are being acted upon in peace time, and by the British Army. An official paper has recently been issued by the War Office under the attractive title of "Army Education Circular No. 22" which contains some pages which would certainly read very strangely to a military man of the old school. In pre-war times the army had, doubtless, a long tradition of theatrical entertainments. But these were strictly confined to the officers, and were for the most part of a distinctly frivolous nature. But now, it seems, the rank and file are to be encouraged to act plays, and their women folk are also invited to take part in them. When it is added that among the first to take advantage of the new recommendation is no less a regiment than His Majesty's Brigade of Guards, it will be seen that the new movement is to be inaugurated under the most favorable auspices.

Several interesting dramatic performances, organized by army education officers have actually taken place within the last few months, and it is these which have doubtless inspired the war office to promote the extension of the idea. Some of the performances have grown spontaneously from the study of Shakespeare in the English literature classes; others, having primarily a purely recreational purpose, have proved of educational value by reason of the hard work and enthusiasm of the promoters.

"Twelfth Night" Given

The high standard achieved in the presentation of "Twelfth Night" by the staff and pupils of the Bedford Barracks provides an excellent example. The desire that every detail of production should be worthy of the play appears to have animated every one concerned. The simple but effective scenery, the lighting, the incidental music were all as perfect as it was possible to make them. The local town hall at which the performances were given was crowded throughout the week. A similar performance, given under the direction of one of the officer instructors at another school provided an excellent evening's entertainment for the somewhat isolated camp at which it was held. In this case the production was preceded by lectures on the art of the theater from the officer responsible for the performance.

Another striking example of the inherent qualities of literary and dramatic appreciation possessed by the ordinary soldier was afforded, during November 1919, at a military hospital in a performance by convalescent soldiers of "Julius Caesar." Included in the cast of 61 characters were four officers and seven nurses, all the remainder being soldiers. Julius Caesar was a sergeant in the Royal Air Force while Brutus was one of the sergeant-instructors of the educational staff.

War Office Circular

The civil occupations of others of these soldier-actors form an interesting list showing the diversity of interests which were united in the all-embracing appeal of Shakespeare: valet, collier, merchant, schoolmaster, laborer, clerk, signwriter, baker, car-

man, farmer, seaman, shop assistant, clogmaker, dyer, tram driver, etc.

In the mounting of the production no painted scenery was used, dark colored hangings forming an artistic setting which threw up in strong relief the dresses and armor worn by the actors. In this scenic simplicity the soldier-players were performing "Julius Caesar" much as it was first produced by the author 300 years ago, a resemblance which was intensified by the use of a "traverse" or draw-curtain, half way between the footlights and the back cloth. More than £80 was realized by the sale of tickets and programs, and after paying for the hire of costumes, and other expenses, a substantial profit remained for the benefit of local charities.

Encouraged, no doubt, by reports of these spontaneous efforts to introduce the study and practice of drama as an element in military culture and recreation, the War Office published the circular to which allusion has already been made. It now remains for the military units throughout the country to put the recommendations into practice. This will be left to the enterprise of the local authorities, but the London District Command having set the fashion, it will certainly be taken up in other quarters.

One difficulty must be that the expert knowledge necessary to start dramatic work will not always be found to exist even among officers who are in other respects capable educators. And it was as a result of some such feeling that the general officer commanding the London District recently invited a special committee of the British Drama League to meet him and some of his officers to discuss practical measures to be taken at the Horse Guards in Whitehall. The league was represented at this meeting by Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. Penelope Wheeler, Mr. W. G. Fay, and others.

It was decided that throughout the summer special touring companies should visit the military establishments at Caterham, Wimbledon, Chelsea and Windsor, with a view to interesting the soldiers in good plays, so that next winter they might be ready for the classes which will be instituted for the study of Shakespeare's plays and other dramatic masterpieces. The classes, though forming part of the English literature course, will definitely anticipate the acting of the plays by the soldiers and their friends on the lines already indicated at Bedford and elsewhere.

Like all enterprises of the kind the ultimate success or failure of this effort will depend on the individual character of the instructor. And where a personal enthusiasm for the work is lacking it is hard to see how a permanent interest in drama can be excited in the rank and file of the army. Once that interest has been aroused, however, seed will have been sown that should bear wonderful fruit, especially if an opening is given for the full expression of talent no matter what the soldier's military rank may be.

A good officer may not always be a man most fitted to take the lead in producing or getting up a play. It is to be hoped that no considerations of red tape may prevent the best man for the job being given a free hand and full control. But whatever the actual results of the movement may be, it is at least an indication of a new spirit animating the authorities of the British Army, a spirit which should do much to break down the old barriers between class and class, uniting them on a common basis of intellectual interest without any diminution of army discipline.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Mr. Richard Lambart is to revive in London three plays by Jones, "The Hypocrites," "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and "Michael and His Lost Angel." "East is West," a Chinese-American play by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, which has run for two seasons in New York City, is to be presented in London with Miss Iris Hoy in the part originated by Miss Fay Bainter and Mr. George Nash in the part he acted for so long in New York. Mr. Ben Greet is to present "The Mayflower" at the Surrey Theater. This play deals with the landing of the Pilgrims in America. Mr. Louis N. Parker once wrote a play of the same title and subject. Mr. Nigel Playfair has prepared a revival of Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" to be given at the Lyric Theater, Hammer-smith.

Gordon Craig has recently arrived in London to seek British backing for a revival of his workshop theater, either in Italy or in England. He states that his production of "Hamlet," made for the Moscow Art Theater, continues in the repertory, having now more than 400 performances to its credit.

The Columbia University Pulitzer prize in letters, of \$1000, conferred for the "original play, performed in New York, which best represents the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners," has been awarded to Eugene O'Neill for his play, "Beyond the Horizon," now at the Little Theater, New York City.

A small syndicate has been found at Paris to publish a series of contemporary plays which have not yet reached the stage. The title of the series is to be "Information théâtrale," and the first volume will be "La Croisade de la Rose," a fantasy in five acts in verse by Georges Delacour and Paul Strouff. One play at least is to be chosen annually from the series and produced by Antoine at the Vaudeville.

W. J. Locke is making a play of his novel, "The House of Baltazar."

**RICHMOND LITTLE
THEATER LEAGUE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Virginia.—The Little Theater League of Richmond has just completed a most successful season.

The League is really at the end of its first season. It was founded in 1918 by Adair Archer, who left Mr. Baker's 47 Workshop at Harvard to enter the army. During a brief home visit Archer found, what many young artists have during the past decade, that there was an eager interest in the art of the theater in the average American community. Richmond has preserved in remarkable purity the spirit of the Old Dominion, the feeling of the Englishmen who originally settled Virginia. The culture is homogeneous. In the face of war and all the pressure it brought the young enthusiast was able to assemble a group of artists, literary people, teachers and interested laymen, who met to hear lectures on the art of the theater. In an old hall which he served as an assembly and dancing school for generations the first production was given on the very day which summoned the founder of the league to his camp. The "Riders to the Sea" performance was the culmination of a season of study of the modern Irish drama.

In October, 1919, still uncertain how money was to be raised, still without a technical director, they decided that something must be done, if for no other reason than to justify the belief of the sifted young founder who did not return from the war. The production of Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," under the direction of Louise Burleigh, was the result.

The final production of the season was a poetic play by Margaret Crosby Munn, which in the published version was called "Will Shakespeare, of Stratford and London," but which is better described by the title under which Richmond produced it for the first time—"The Pensive Pilgrim." During the process of production, which was extensive, it was a joy to see the workshop, a long-deserted house of the old régime with ceilings 20 feet high, in square rooms which lent themselves easily to the making of scenery and the rehearsing of scenes. The garden steps, leading from a broad piazza into a forlorn wall-enclosed grass plot which boasted a few narcissus, made an admirable "paint-frame" where large flats could be handled easily.

The cast for this play included 65 persons. There were dances by tiny children dressed in goat skins, songs written by a Richmond composer and sung by chorus of young men; every "type" which Broadway seeks was represented, played, and well played, by amateurs, many of whom had not acted before.

Meantime the study department read and discussed the life of Shakespeare, the plays of the great age of English drama, the relation of the English drama to the relation of the simplified stage to the stage of Shakespeare, and spent a pleasurable evening in the company of old English lyrics. While the cast and the stage corps was preparing its production, the audience must be prepared to receive the feast, for it is the desire of the Little Theater League to have no breach between actors and audience, between the listeners and those who speak, between the spectators and the action. For unity—unity in mood, unity in thought, unity in effort—unity is the beginning and the end of the community theater.

In the Christmas play the League which is naturally, as a struggling art organization, limited in its membership, attempted to reach out to the whole community. The last work of Adair Archer was a short miracle play, completely modern in its thought and feeling, but formalized to something of the antique shape, and designed by its author to be spoken above the music of a harp. This seemed a fitting gift to the city from the League, and was produced by them during the holiday week with no admission charge. And the packed houses, the hushed attention, the enthusiasm which filled Richmond, was a thing which should be pondered by those whose contention it is that "the average man" does not appreciate what is fine in art.

But the production in which the work of the League culminates is only part of the achievement of its first season. Little Theaters have been prone to neglect the financial and business side of their organization, and it has been the aim of the directors to avoid this in Richmond. Therefore when reorganization was necessary—and it was unavoidable since there had been no dues, no taxes, no attempt to raise money in any way—they drew up and submitted to the membership a constitution which gave the direction into the hands of the whole body, but delegated the artistic control through a board of 15 directors to a technical director who should be engaged by the governing board. At the end of the season the vote of the league at large approves or censures the work of its directors.

This supple and yet broad-based organization, this spirit of intelligent cooperation, would in any community tend to give us hope that work of note might be done. But Richmond has already distinguished herself in art and letters; she is unusually fortunate in being the home of artists whose fame is not only national but world-wide. And the Richmond Little Theater League numbers such members as Ellen Glasgow, Mary Johnston, John Powell, Russell Bowie, F. Flaxington Harker, and James Branch Cabell. These, like all the other members, give of their best. The young artists (of whom there is a considerable number) find in them constant inspiration, continual encouragement, and the careful criticism which makes work worth while.

THE HOME FORUM

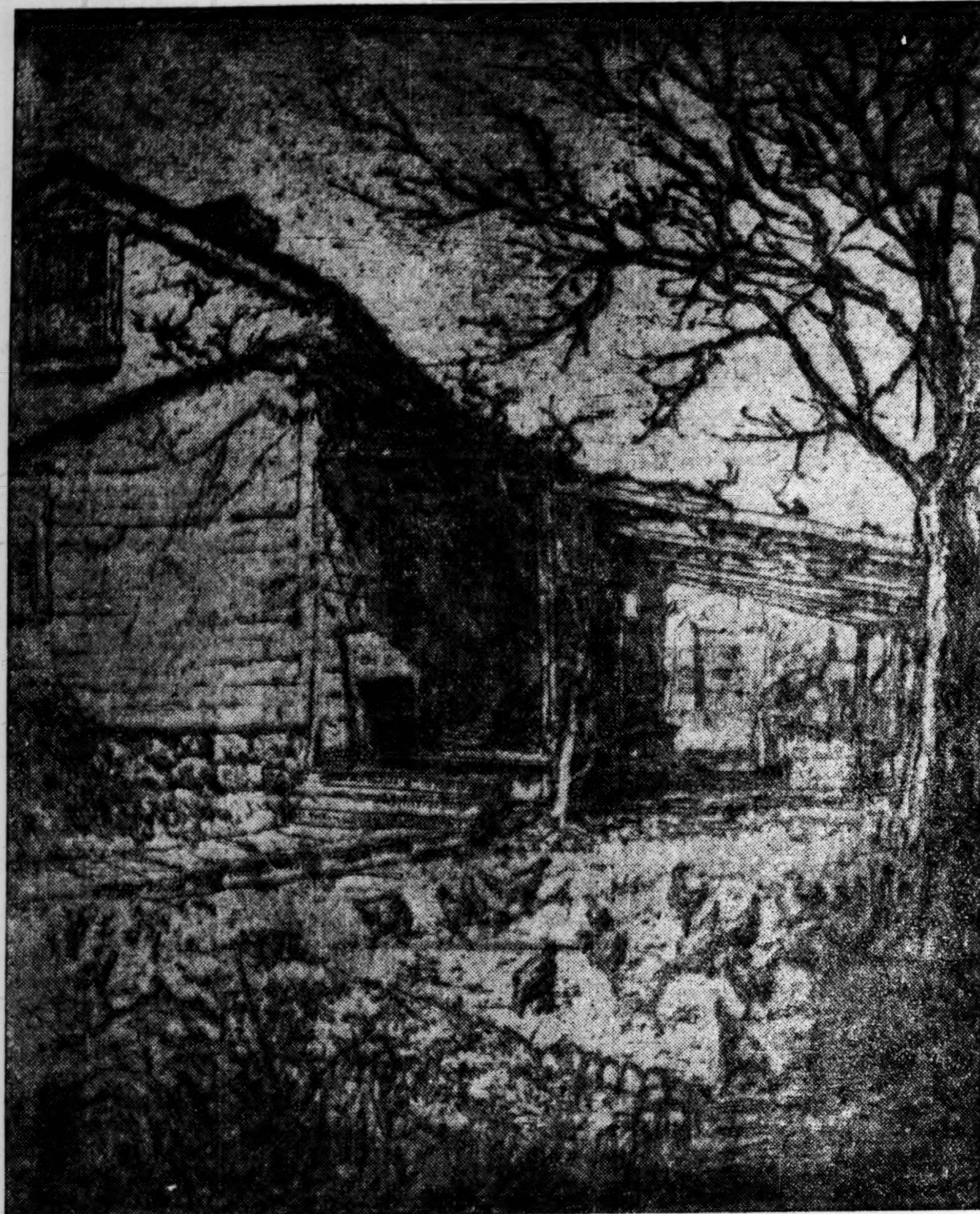
The Eagle

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Hinged with the azure world, he
stands.
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.
—Alfred Tennyson.

A Letter on Political Parties

My Dear Sir,—
In every country or village inn . . . is the . . . exchange, or place of intelligence, where all the quidnuncs, and newsmongers, and politicians of the district resort, and where strangers and travelers make their first entry. Neither my taste, my habits, nor my convenience will admit of gorgeous or showy equipments, and when I therefore take my seat in the caravanserai there is nothing in my appearance to attract particular attention. Many a person with whom I have held conversation has undoubtedly forgotten the subject, as well as the company. In the desultory and rapid manner in which such conferences are generally managed, a stranger is liable to mistake names and titles of office. I have no doubt but that this had been my case frequently; I may have styled a major a colonel, and a sheriff a judge,—and, if so, I assure you without the most distant idea of giving offense. . . .

Volney told me in Paris that he traveled all over the west on foot. My countrymen, Dr. McNeven and Dr. Goldsmith, perambulated a great portion of Europe; and Wilson, the father of American Ornithology, was almost always a pedestrian traveler. How cautious ought people to be when in company with strangers! I have heard folly from the mouths of lawgivers, and ribaldry in the conversations of the notables of the land. Unnoticed, unobserved, reclining on my chair. . . . I have seen human nature without disguise,—the artificial great man exhibiting his importance, the humble understrapper listening like a blacksmith to a tailor's news, the oracle of the place mounted on his tripod; and propounding his opinions with solemn gravity. Oh, if I had been recognized as a traveler from the eastern world, a keen observer of human nature, and a recorder of what I saw, I humbly hope that much nonsense would have been spared. . . . but then I would have seen man at a masquerade. I now derive light from



"General Meade's Headquarters," from the etching by Katherine Merrill

my obscurity, and observe this world as it is. My plain dress, my moderate expenditure, my unobtrusive behavior, avert particular remark. It is only in the society of such men as I meet with in this place that I am considered as of the least importance. The prevalent conversations all over this federal republic are on the subjects of political excitement. After some sage remarks on the weather, which compose the exordium of all conversations, the man of America, like the man of Athens, says, "What news?" It is needless to say that I have steered entirely clear of political and theological strife. I hardly understand the nomenclature of parties. They are all Republicans, and yet a portion of the people assume the title of Republican, as an exclusive right, or patent monopoly. They are all federalists,—that is, in favor of a general government,—and yet a party arrogate to themselves this appellation to the disparagement of the others. It is easy to see that the difference is nominal,—that the whole controversy is about office.—DeWitt Clinton.

Background

More clearly to understand how far, and in what way, our poets have felt the lack of background, of social contrasts, and of legendary and specific incident, we may observe the literature of some region where different conditions exist. In an isolated country of established growth and quality, a native genius soon discovers his tendency and proper field.

Look at Scotland. Her national melodies were ready and waiting for Burns; her legends, history, traditions, for Walter Scott. The popular tongue, costumes, manners, all distinctively and picturesquely her own, affect the entire outcome of her song and art. Embraced in English literature, her literature is so un-English that it affords the paradigm we need. Enter the cathedral in Glasgow. Within the last thirty years that edifice has been refitted throughout with stained glass, contributed by the ancient families and clans. What associations are called up by the devices upon the windows in the chancel and nave, and in the impressive crypt below! Among all the shields and names—those of Sterling, Hay, Douglas, Montrose, Campbell, Montgomerie, Lawrie, Buccleuch, Hamilton—not one that is not utterly, purely Scottish. Even in our oldest and most characteristic sections in Virginia or New England, influences like these are discovered to no such extent. In a certain sense, they are not only influences, but aids; they move, they stimulate, they belong to the life and memory of the native poet, and he avails himself of them without effort or consciousness. Not that they are the essential, the imperative aids. But to be without them is a restriction, and one which our first genuine school of poets has had more or less to endure.—E. C. Stedman in "Poets of America."

Simple Patience

It is not necessary for all men to be great in action. The greatest and sublimest power is often simple patience.—Horace Bushnell.

A Letter from Meade About Grant

The headquarters of General George Gordon Meade, wherever located as commander of one of the northern armies during the Civil War, was the center of a great volume of correspondence written by that officer during his service in the field. These letters deal with the military situation, the conduct of affairs in Washington, and, at one period, are full of defense of his tactics in battle. One of General Meade's letters is as follows:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, April 4, 1864.

If you believe all you see in the papers about Grant, you will be greatly deceived. All that I have seen are pure inventions. I mean such stories as his being opposed to reviews, balls, etc., having given orders to stop them; of inviting soldiers into his car; of announcing his displeasure at the luxury of the officers of the Army of the Potomac; that all he wanted was soldier's fare, pork and beans; of the enthusiasm with which he is received by the soldiers, etc., etc. All these are humbugs, and known to the writers to be without foundation, but are persistently put forth for some purpose unknown. When he first came down he said he wished to keep out of Washington as much as possible, and it was his intention while in this part of the country to remain with my army, and he asked me where he could find a good house for his headquarters. I told him his only chance was either in Warrenton or Culpeper; that the former was rather out of the way, and that I thought he could readily get one in the latter place, which he did; whereupon the newspapers announced him as establishing his headquarters eight miles nearer the enemy than even I did. Not content with puffing him, they must have a fling at me. Grant is very much annoyed at the foolish way they are mentioning his name; but it is a matter he cannot very well notice. As I have before told you, he is very well disposed toward me, and has talked very freely and properly about my particular friends Hooker, Sickles, and Butterfield.—"The Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade."

Spring and Autumn

Now comes Spring, all lightness,
From the ice-chains of winter free.
And birds, whose songs erstwhile were
mute.
Flood all the woods with melody.

The glades where late no blossom
showed,
Hills that were bare, are decked
with flowers,
But, in the tangle of the woods,
I scarce reach the songsters' bowers.
Matted and thick with twining growths,
Out of my reach the sweet buds blow,
While in the Autumn, undeterred,
I tread the copse, where red sprays
glow.

Thrusting the duller browns aside,
Choosing the tints with flame alive,
Give me the Autumn hills that bring
Deep breaths of pleasure and delight!
—Princess Nukata.

Places

Places are to the walker what the goal is to the athlete or victory to the election agent—the ultimate and determining elements in his activity to which all the rest is subordinated. We cannot desire the process, but only the object—the actual swoop of the ball into the goal, the triumphant and epoch-making return of Mr. X. So—in the pleasant land of ultimates—we cannot desire walking; we can only desire places. But just as the casual outsider is more interested in the goal than in the brilliant forward combination which produced it; just as he is excited about the announcement of the poll and quite calm about the speaking, pamphleteering, canvassing and other stimuli which led to it; so for the walker places lie nearer than walking to the common interests of man, and may therefore perhaps be regarded as a general subject of conversation.

In the widest sense, of course, topography is one of the safest and most familiar subjects of conversation, and "Do you know (somewhere)?" as a dinner table opening is as good or better than the classic "Do you know (some one)?" The latter might, perhaps, be compared by a chess player to the orthodox King's Knight openings—well-tried and well-worn methods which, as the textbooks say, generally lead to a solid and instructive game. If so, the places opening is more of a gambit, less safe but more attractive. The following is a specimen. 1. P-K 4. "Do you know Surrey?" 1. P-K 4. "Yes." 2. P-K 4. "Do you know Dorset?" 2. P-K 4. (gambit accepted) "Yes; delightful country, isn't it?" 3. Kt-KB 3. "Yes; which part do you prefer?" 3. P-K 4. "Oh, I am very fond of Leith Hill." 4. B-B 4. (plunging) "Do you know many ways up it?" 4. P-K 4. "Four or five." 5. Castles (the pun is quite accidental). "The Rookeries, perhaps?" 5. P-K 4. "Yes, very well," and the Muzio gambit, that most sensational of openings, is established. If the other party is a man he should be a good fellow; if not, it is time for you to begin to think seriously.

But as a general rule most people have something to say about places; both literally and metaphorically, the subject is common ground to many different interests. Take a simple bit of road, such as that in the Mole valley by Burford Bridge. To the walker it is a quiet interlude between the classical austerity of the Roman Road and the more romantic interest of Denbies and Rammore Common. . . . And the walker, if he is wise, will neglect none of these other interests and points of view; there is no element which is really alien, no interest really irrelevant, to the concrete view of places which is his peculiar privilege.

But interesting and relevant though such associations may be to the walker, they are only elements in the real meaning which places have for him. This meaning is hard to analyze and impossible to define: in the last resort we are driven back on the metaphor of personal relations. There are places which are, so to speak, given to us from the beginning without our choice, like parents and family, places which are part of us and are not to be

criticized or regarded from outside. There are places, on the other hand, like casual acquaintances which we choose for ourselves, which we see, and even see often, with pleasure, but with which we have little permanent intimacy. And there are places of a third kind, somewhere between the two former, which seem partly chosen by our conscious choice, partly given to us by a pre-ordained kinship, which may be viewed both from within and without, which have for us a special meaning and a special individuality. . . . Conversations about places are thus really like conversations about persons, and have all the charm and interest of this familiar conversational mode. We are interested when Jones has met our family acquaintances or friends; we are also interested when he has met our parent places (wherever they are), our acquaintance Helvellyn, or our very dear friend Bowfell. . . . Such talk is both lively and profitable: it brightens up both parties and speedily shows them whether they are destined for friendship or acquaintance. —Arthur Hugh Sidgwick in "Walking Essays."

Mr. Ruskin Plays Host

A Brantwood dinner is always ample; there is no asceticism about the place; nor is there any affection of "intensity" or of conversational cleverness. The neat things you must say are forgotten—you must be hardened indeed to say them to Mr. Ruskin's face; but if you were shy, you must soon feel that there was no need for shyness; you have fallen among friends; and before dessert comes in . . . you feel that nobody understands you so well, and that all his books are nothing to himself. . . . Ruskin goes off to his study after dinner. . . . In the drawing-room you see pictures—watercolors by Turner and Hunt, drawings by Prout and Ruskin, an early Burne-Jones, a sketch in oil by Gainsborough. The furniture is the mahogany of Mr. Ruskin's childhood, with rare things interspersed—like the cloisonné vases on the mantelpiece.

Soon after nine Ruskin comes in with an armful of things that are to go to the Sheffield Museum. . . . he explains his last acquisitions in minerals or missals, eager that you should see the interest of them; or displays the last studies of Mr. Rooke or Mr. Fairfax, copies from Carpaccio or bits of Gothic architecture.

Then, sitting in the chair in which he preached his baby-sermon, he reads aloud a few chapters of Scott or Miss Edgeworth, or, with judicious omissions, one of the older novelists; or translates, with admirable facility, a scene from Scribner or George Sand. When his next work comes out you will recognize this evening's reading in his allusions and quotations, perhaps even in the subjects of his writing, for at this time he is busy on the articles of "Pictorial, Fair and Foul."

After the reading, music; a bit of his own composition, "O' Agha's Rock," or "Cockle-hat and Staff"; his cousin's Scotch ballads or Christy Minstrel songs; and if you can sing a new ditty, fresh from London, now is your chance. You are surprised to see the Prophet clapping his hands to "Camptown Races," or the "Hundred Pipers"—chorus given with the whole strength of the company; but you are in a house of strange meetings.

By about half-past ten his day is over; . . . you will not easily forget the way he lit his candle—no lamps allowed, and he gasped and gave a last look lovingly at a pet picture or two, slanting his candlestick and shading the light with his hand, before he went slowly upstairs to his own little room, literally lined with the Turner drawings you have read about in "Modern Painters."

You may be waked by a knock at the door, and "Are you looking out?" And pulling up the blind, there is one of our Coniston mornings, with the whole range of mountains in one quiet glow above the cool mist of the valley and lake. Going down at length on a voyage of exploration, and turning in perhaps at the first door, you intrude upon "the Professor" at work in his study, half sitting, half kneeling at his round table in the bay window. . . . There he has been working since dawn, perhaps, on dark morning, by candlelight. And he does not seem to mind the interruption; after a welcome he asks you to look round while he finishes his paragraph, and writes away composedly.

A long, low room, evidently two old cottage-rooms thrown into one; papered with a pattern specially copied from Marco Marziale's "Circumcision" in the National Gallery; and hung with Turners. A great early Turner of the Lake of Geneva is over the fireplace. You are tempted to make a mental inventory. Polished steel fender, very unattractive; curious shovel—his design, he will stop to remark, and forged by the village smith. Red mahogany furniture, with startling shiny emerald leather chair-cushions; red carpet and green curtains. . . . Most of the room is crowded with bookcases and cabinets for minerals. Scales in a glass case; heaps of mineral specimens; books on the floor; rolls of diagrams; early Greek pots from Cyprus; a great litter of things and yet not disorderly nor dusty. "I don't understand," he once said, "why you ladies are always complaining about the dust; my books are never dusty!" The truth being that, though he rose early, the housemaid rose earlier.—From "The Life of John Ruskin," by W. G. Collingwood.

In Winter-time

My garden's fairest scenes, from now
will show.
Susuki-grass-plumes, graceful bending
low,
Under their burden of fresh-fallen
snow!
—From "The Master-Singers of Japan."

The Liberator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AND the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." This angel, or messenger of Truth and Love, is ever whispering this sweet assurance of peace and rejoicing to every receptive heart. It is the unfailing promise of deliverance, from all fleshly ills, that must inevitably come through the scientific application of the Christ, or Truth, destroying fear and turmoil and leading to the establishment of the kingdom of heaven, harmony, here and now. All humanity is as eager for liberation, today, as when these "good tidings of great joy" were first heard by the shepherds, announcing the advent of him who was destined to point the way out of material bondage into spiritual freedom, through the illumination of the human consciousness. In the time that has intervened, the world has had to face a greater and greater complexity of problems. And as these have multiplied, the cry for deliverance has become more and more insistent. In consequence, partly through the mental upheaval, which precipitated the great war, there has arisen a keener realization of the problems that have beset mankind, and for these it is seeking a permanent solution. The clarion call for liberation reaches us from the four corners of the earth. Here we hear it from the worker demanding shorter hours and better wages or improved working conditions, there from the parent urging legal protection for his child from the horrors of the sweatshop. Elsewhere this demand may be found to emanate from entire nations protesting against the greed and avarice of the profiteer. And in the world at large we find that the friends of freedom, irrespective of color or nationality, have sounded the death knell against autocracy in government.

Therefore, it may very properly be asked, in view of the definite assurance of liberation that came down from the prophets and Christ Jesus, why is the world still in bondage? Humanity's greatest friend had not only promised, but most abundantly proved, that complete liberation is ever available, and is demonstrable through obedience to divine law, when understandingly applied. For had he not quoted that inspired passage from the book of Isaiah, when in the synagogue at Nazareth? This declaration included within itself, the purpose of his own mission, pointing the way of deliverance to all mankind. This course assuredly directs to liberty, the liberty of the sons of God. He said that he had been anointed to preach the gospel, good tidings, to the poor, deliverance to the captives, of material sense, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. His works, throughout the entire period of his ministry, amply supported all that he claimed would be experienced by those who understood, and supported with proof, the purpose of his life work. Wherever he went came liberation to those who sought him and in the degree that they were faithful to the Master's commands, his apostles, too, freed men from the bonds of sin and disease. The adulterous woman was liberated from the fetters of sin. The host at the marriage feast at Cana of Galilee was delivered from a belief of lack. The centurion's servant was restored to health and usefulness. And through his own experience in the tomb, he aroused slumbering humanity from the false belief that life is finite and demonstrated for eternity that "this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." It had become apparent that the divinely appointed had accomplished his life purpose in proving that all evil, including sin, disease and mortality, could be and actually was being vanquished.

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," declared Paul, and Jesus had promised that all who knew the truth should be made free, and so Mrs. Eddy, on page 224 of her textbook, Science and Health, also insists that this scientific knowledge of God is requisite: "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love. What is this supposed power, which opposes itself to God? Whence cometh it? What is it that binds man with iron shackles to sin, sickness, and death? Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free." Now the great discovery, made by Mrs. Eddy, was, not alone that deliverance was at hand, but she demonstrated that, regardless of the sort of fetters that had bound mankind, whether in the case of a diseased body, a diseased mind, or a diseased business, the cause is invariably mental. And the freedom awaiting humanity cannot come until the mental obstruction is determined and removed. This was the thought underlying Paul's admonition to the Romans. He entreated them not to conform with the ways of the world, which were entirely in accord with material sense, but to be transformed by the renewing of their mind. This indicated, without question, that the change from bondage to freedom must come through "the renewing of the mind," or by reversing their thinking

processes from a material to a spiritual or metaphysical basis. Every healing in Christian Science involves this transforming operation, which is daily removing mountains. We must adhere firmly to the eternal fact of Mind's infinitude, including its own complete divine idea, wherever discord appears to be. We must recognize this relation of God, Principle, and His Christ, as inseparable and co-eternal, harmonious and complete, acting uninterruptedly under divine law. All so-called material conditions are merely manifestations of the carnal or mortal mind, which disappear in the degree that the Christ is retained. Hence, all that claims to reside in the human or mortal mind, which is the source of all corruption or mortality, is wholly outside the realm of reality and is eternally replaced by the divine idea.

"Love is the liberator," Science and Health, page 225. "The enslavement of man is not legitimate," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 228 of the same book. "It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science."

Among the Laurels

The sunset's gorgeous dyes
Paled slowly from the skies,
And the clear heaven was waiting for
the stars.
As side by side we strayed
Along a sylvan glade,
And found our pathway crossed by
rustic bars—

Beyond the barrier lay
A green and tempting way,
Arched with fair laurel trees, a-bloom
and tall,
Their cups of tender snow
Edged with a rosy glow,
And warm, sweet shadows trembling
over all.

The chestnuts sung and sighed,
The solemn oaks replied,
And distant pine-trees crooned in
cradling tones;
While music low and clear
Gushed from the darkness near.
Where a shy brook went tinkling over
stones.

Soft mosses, damp and sweet,
Allured our waiting feet,
And brambles veiled their thorns with
treacherous bloom;
While tiny flecks of flowers,
Which owned no name of ours,
Added their mite of beauty and perfume.

—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Word From Constantinople

THE dispatch which appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, a few days ago, from a special correspondent in Constantinople is deserving of careful notice, if only for the reason that it draws attention forcibly, once again, to a fact of fundamental importance in considering the Near Eastern question. That fact is the utter necessity to success of gaining some accurate understanding of the real Turk. Half the troubles of Europe in the Near East, the writer of this dispatch declared, are due to the inveterate habit of applying European standards of judgment to the Turk. The correspondent then goes on to point out that the Turk is not a European; that his mental processes are not those of a European; that his moral standards differ entirely from those accepted generally throughout the civilized world; and that the democratic idea that power should come from below, and not be imposed from above, the Turk regards, when he thinks of it at all, as "an inversion of the political pyramid."

Now such statements, and many others like them are, of course, not new. The same point has been insisted on, again and again, in the columns of this paper. Every one, moreover, who has had any first-hand dealings with the Turk confirms this view, and yet the general tendency of the European statesman, when it comes to action, is still to regard the Turk as "the last gentleman of the West," rather than, what he really is, "the first gentleman of the East." No one is more fully aware of this than the Turk himself. He reckons on it, and plays upon it in all his dealings, whilst every decade that passes finds him able to gauge with a nicer exactness the extent to which he can trade on western ideas and ideals, and all the thousand and one sentiments which go to their support, to further his own ends.

Nowhere, perhaps, is this better seen than in the most recent developments in the Turkish situation, namely, the "advent of Bolshevism" amongst the Turks, and the Caliphate. "Personally," says the writer of the dispatch already referred to, "I do not agree with those who anticipate a Bolshevik danger in Turkey. The idea of the Turk interesting himself in Marxian philosophy, or discussing 'das Kapital' is ludicrous." Ludicrous indeed! Nevertheless, the Turk is quite capable of making use of Bolshevism. He is quite capable of being converted over night, quite capable of walking through the streets of Erzerum arm in arm with a Bolshevik Russian, just as he walked through the streets of Constantinople, arm in arm with a Christian Armenian on a memorable occasion; a dozen years ago, if he finds that the sentiment or support thus invoked fits in with the plan he happens to be working out.

At the present moment, what the Turk has in view is to render impossible the enforcement by the Allies of the terms of the Turkish treaty. If Bolshevism will help to do this, then Bolshevism, whatever it may be, must be requisitioned. Bolshevism may be spreading in Turkey, but if it is, this is the way of it. Turkey's adhesion to Bolshevism will be found to be in exact proportion to the help which it affords him toward the attainment of the most un-Bolshevik ends.

It is exactly the same with what may be called the great scare of the Caliphate. Eighteen months ago, at the time of the signing of the armistice, it is safe to say that the vast majority of the Turks really believed that the game was up at last; that they had ridden for a fall, and had fallen. They were, in all probability, quite resigned to the loss of Constantinople, and had set their hopes at a point very much lower than has ever been touched by a western view of the situation. As, however, month after month passed by, and nothing happened, save that the uncertainty amongst the Allies as to what should be done became more pronounced, the Turk began to take heart of grace. The situation, after all, was evidently not as bad as he had thought. The old jealousies amongst the powers, which for a time, to his despair, he had imagined at an end, were indeed very far from being at an end. The intervention of the United States in European affairs, which he had regarded as the deluge, was clearly doubtful. Every day he became more his old self again, more confident of being able to save something, and something very considerable, from the wreck.

In process of time there sprang up out of this confidence the so-called Nationalist movement, Kemal Pasha and his army and the indiscriminate massacre of Greeks and Armenians. And then, on top of all these blessings, came suddenly the wonderful idea of the Caliphate. The Turk had never before attached much importance to it. As was pointed out, some time ago, the theory of an Ottoman Caliph holding sway at Constantinople was really invented by Abdul Hamid I, as late as 1774, for the sole purpose of securing some kind of moral authority over the Tartars of the Crimea. A hundred years later, a second and more notorious Abdul Hamid saw how full was the idea of great possibilities, and began straightway to exploit it to the utmost of his ability. From first to last, however, the extreme sanctity of the Ottoman Caliphate was nothing more than an astutely worked out piece of statecraft. The Turk himself thought little about it, and cared less. But one morning, about six months ago, he woke up to find, to his amazement, that it was "the strongest weapon in his political armory." He has been sharpening it ever since. Propaganda in India and in Egypt has had fruitful result, and the doctrine has so far prevailed as to leave the Turk, for the present at any rate, in nominal possession of Constantinople. It needs, however, to be said, and said quite emphatically, that the only power of these two ideas, the conversion of Turkey to Bolshevism, and the revolt of India, Egypt, and other Muhammadan countries in support of the Caliph at Constantinople, lies in the belief in their actuality which the Turk has been able to inspire. The Turk, as usual where Europe is concerned, has his tongue in his cheek.

Women Still Underpaid

AT THIS time, when the impression is common that mechanical workers generally are receiving not only good wages but high wages, it has no doubt surprised many people to learn that, in the United States, thousands of women are miserably underpaid, even according to minimum standards. It is perhaps especially unexpected to find facts of this character being brought to notice in the supposedly progressive as well as wealthy State of New York. But since deplorable conditions of this sort persist, it is well that the public is being made aware of them, and encouraging that steps are being taken toward their correction. With all that has been heard about the widespread lack of a living wage for school teachers and other professional and for the most part unorganized workers, attention has been somewhat diverted from such elements of the population as workers in factories, and it now transpires that large numbers of poorly paid women in New York State are among those employed in factories. The salaries of women office workers have been increased during the war period, it is satisfactory to learn through a study of the subject made by the New York Merchants Association, in response to a widespread desire for such an inquiry.

But when the attention is turned to the economic condition of women employed in manufacturing in the Empire State, the facts recently made known by the national government are not only surprising but startling. Notwithstanding the supposed prosperity of industrial workers, according to the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, the government records, compiled from factory pay rolls, show that 86 per cent of the working women in the State named earned less than the minimum which official statistics indicate as necessary in order to maintain a decent standard of life. In view of this situation it is no wonder that Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt should have introduced into the General Assembly a minimum wage bill. The course of this bill will certainly be watched with keen interest by a great many people outside the State, as well as by nearly all its citizens. Indeed, Colonel Roosevelt could hardly have found a subject for legislation which would have drawn more attention to his political career, begun, like his father's, in the New York Assembly. Neither, probably, could he have found one more worthy of his energetic efforts.

The lowest wage on which a woman can live, according to government calculations, has increased from \$0.50 in 1915 to \$16.13 in 1919. Statistics, it is said by women supporting the Roosevelt Minimum Wage Bill, show that 25 per cent of the women wage earners in New York State earn \$10.50 or less per week; 50 per cent earn \$12.50 or less, and 86 per cent earn \$16 or less. A special investigation of laundry workers on strike in New York City last October, made by the Consumers League, showed that 80 per cent earned not more than \$11.53, or nearly \$5 below what was considered the necessary minimum wage.

As far as can be judged by the data at hand, the purposes of the Roosevelt bill are as sensible as they are simple. The measure provides for the establishment of a State Minimum Wage Commission of three persons, one of them a woman, which will have power to investigate low-paying industries and to determine the minimum wage on which an adult woman living in that locality and working in that particular industry can maintain a decent standard of life. The special investigations will be made by a minimum wage board composed of nine persons, three representing the employers, three the employees, and three disinterested persons representing the public. The Minimum Wage Commission will set the rate on hearing the result of these investigations. It is difficult to see how any opposition to such a bill can possibly be mustered.

Economic Position of Canada

IT IS quite clear from the recent budget speech in the Canadian House of Commons by Sir Henry Dayton, the Dominion Finance Minister, that, from an economic standpoint, the position of Canada is in every way satisfactory. This speech contained some very remarkable figures. Thus, for the five fiscal years ended March 31, 1915, the excess of the country's imports over exports amounted to \$825,521,490; while for the next succeeding five years not only was this excess overtaken, but the Dominion's exports exceeded its imports by \$1,803,442,233. The same rapid advance was seen in the total volume of trade, which in 1909 stood at \$548,139,881, and in 1919 at \$2,183,194,620. Bank deposits since 1914, moreover, showed an increase of 87 per cent.

Over against all this, of course, had to be set such questions as the inflation of currency, with its attendant rapid advance in prices. In this connection, Sir Henry Dayton managed to indicate the exact position with peculiar deftness, showing in the end that, since March 31, 1914, the money circulating in the country had actually increased by 108 per cent. Much more circulation is, of course, necessary to meet the great advances in wages alone which have taken place within the last few years. Nevertheless, in Canada as elsewhere, the enforced issue of enormous sums of paper money, during the war, has resulted in an inflation of currency which can only be fully stabilized by raising the production of the country, or its real wealth, to a point justly commensurate with its money wealth.

It is just here, too, that a superficial view of the figures given by Sir Henry Dayton might lead to a serious misconception of the actual position. For, whilst it is quite true that the trade figures of the country have advanced by leaps and bounds, during the past few years, it should not be forgotten, as indeed Sir Henry Dayton did not fail to point out, that these figures are based on the inflated values which obtain at present, and have obtained for some time past; and that, expressed in terms of quantities, the production of Canada has recently decreased. Thus, in the year 1918, the railways handled 127,543,687 tons of freight, whilst last year the figure was 116,699,572 tons. When it is recalled that the end of the war saw the end of Canada's enormous trade in war matériel of all kinds, the position is seen to be still highly satisfactory. Nevertheless, Sir Henry gave the key to the situation, in the Dominion as elsewhere throughout the world today, when he insisted, as he did,

that the necessities of the country demanded that production should be largely increased, not only to assist in carrying on the country's operations, but to help to bring down the prevailing high prices.

Reopening Trade With Russia

THERE can be very few people who could desire that the determined effort being made in London, with the full concurrence of all the allied powers, to reopen trade with Russia should meet with anything but success. No matter what the view held of the government at Moscow, its ideals and methods, there can be no question that the continued isolation of Russia, as far as the trade of the world is concerned, only adds immeasurably to the burdens which Europe has to endure. Central Europe cannot afford, any longer, to be barred from the great granary of southern Russia, to mention only one phase of the question, and this granary can only become available if trade is allowed to flow back, at least to some extent, into its old channels. Russia must have the agricultural implements, the locomotives, and rolling stock with which the West alone can supply her, if the West is to receive the crops which Russia's vast grain lands can afford. It is not a question of enriching any one, or even of helping to stabilize a government of which civilization generally may not approve. It is a very primitive question of barter. Indeed, the central feature of the efforts at present being made in London is that the resumed trade is to be on the basis of barter. "Goods for goods" is to be its motto. Agricultural implements may be exchanged for wheat, locomotives for flax, and so on until the reciprocal benefit of trade is complete.

How far Russia will be able to go in such an arrangement the future alone can show. Russian statistics have not only been neglected for several years, but the changes brought about in the country are so revolutionary as to render statistics of any kind very doubtful. However, it is this question that Mr. Krassin, the Bolshevik envoy in London, is engaged in investigating, with the help of a large staff, and the immediate future of Russia's trade with the Allies must depend, very largely, upon what he is able to show. According to a recent statement by Mr. Rykov, chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy in the Soviet Government, the present output of Russian industry is only 10 per cent of the normal. Nationalization, it appears, has now been quite thoroughly carried out, and, towards the close of last year, the total number of industrial establishments taken over by the State had reached 4000. "Of these 4000 establishments," declared Mr. Rykov, "only 2000 are working at present. All the rest are closed. The number of workers is about 1,000,000. Thus you can see that, both in point of the number of working men employed, as well as in point of the number of establishments still at work, the manufacturing industry is in the throes of a crisis."

Such a statement reveals a situation serious enough. Nevertheless, the probabilities are that it is not so bad as it seems. The idleness of large numbers of the 2000 idle mills and factories is, no doubt, due to the difficulties in the way of procuring machinery and necessary raw materials, and the same must be true of the great engineering shops whose output has fallen as low as 10 per cent of their 1913 figures. The "goods for goods" trade, if it is successfully established, will partake, very largely, on the Russian side at any rate, of a restoration of capital assets, which ought to mean an ever-increasing productive capacity in the future.

The "Keynote" Speeches

THE keynote speeches, so-called, delivered early in the sessions of the national conventions of the great political parties in the United States, are intended to be exactly what the name given to them implies. The speakers, recognized as possessing at least a measure of leadership, give the pitch, much as a concert master or an old-time singing instructor gives the key for a hoped-for harmonious rendering, by choir or class, of some exercise, or perhaps some masterpiece previously assigned or selected. It is an interesting fact to remember, however, that those to whom the distinguished honor of delivering these keynote speeches has been assigned have not always been regarded as the greatest orators of their times. Perhaps this may be said of those chosen to perform this important duty this year, in both the Republican and Democratic conventions. But it does seem to be an invariable rule to select as presiding officers at these conventions those who are capable of presenting what are thought by the party leaders to be the paramount issues of the day in a forceful, convincing, and acceptable manner. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the keynote speaker at the Chicago convention, in the estimation of his friends and admirers, combines with the qualities of the finished orator, however, those of the phrase-maker, the astute forecaster, and an earned right of leadership. Homer S. Cummings, the spokesman for the Democratic legions at San Francisco, was perhaps chosen because of the confidence reposed in him, by the representatives of the dominating influences within the party, that he would deliver their message faithfully. Mr. Cummings would be the first to disclaim the title of "spellbinder" if it were thrust upon him. He is the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and in that position has frequently proved his astuteness and his steadfastness.

Those persons who have had the opportunity of attending great national conventions in the United States have no doubt long since learned, even if they had believed differently, that the keynote speeches are never purely extemporaneous or spontaneous efforts. It might seem that, in the surroundings in which a speaker finds himself at one of these picturesque gatherings, he might be able to acquit himself with credit without previous preparation. Facing such a vast throng, made up, usually, of those in full sympathy and accord with his views and purposes, the plodder, even, might find inspiration for gems of oratory and eloquent phrases with which to adorn a discourse. But the unwritten rules of political warfare have ordained that no such avoidable hazard be assumed. It seems to have been agreed that there is too much at stake to permit even the possibility of a false step or discordant note. And so it is, usually, that

days and weeks are devoted to the writing, revising, and rearranging of the speeches, often in consultation with those who, by right or by assumption, dictate and formulate party declarations.

Perhaps next to the party platform adopted at the convention, the keynote speech is regarded as the most important of the party's declarations. It has been recorded, and may be recorded again, that the keynote declaration is sometimes disregarded entirely in the deliberations of the convention. There come times, happily, when the delegates from the several states, perhaps quite sympathetically reflecting the sentiment of the electors, repudiate the established party leadership and set up, on the floor of the convention hall, a party platform and an executive machine designed to replace the old and discredited structure. Perhaps it is in these revulsions that the people of a democracy find their fullest and freest expression. No one seems ever to be able to tell afterward, just how this process of repudiation takes tangible form, or just what master hand directs its progress. But the result is frequently as decisive as unexpected. When the smoke of the conflict clears away there is revealed a new leadership, a new declaration of party independence, with the old flag, on a new staff, unfurled. The history of the great political parties in the United States is a constant reminder to the forces of reaction, and as constant a promise to a progressive people, that there can be no selfish or unwise party dictatorships. The keynote speaker must sound a note of progress and of promise. If he assumes to "point with pride" to past achievements, he must point to promises fulfilled.

Editorial Notes

THE inevitable seems to be taking place in the south of Ireland. The law-abiding members of the community, finding the regular enforcement of the law rendered well-nigh impossible through intimidation, are taking the matter into their own hands. Thus, "somewhere in Tipperary," recently, a man who had taken bicycles, firearms, and mail bags, and been guilty of other offenses against the community, was "arrested," and hailed before "a volunteer midnight court." After being duly tried, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be banished from Munster, within forty-eight hours, for the space of two years. The man undertook to abide by the terms of his sentence, and the court was able to announce that most of the stolen property had been restored to its owners. This is a very hopeful sign.

THE news that people desirous of journeying to Europe and South America are seeking transportation on freight steamers makes one wonder if this situation may not afford matter for a new series of adventure stories. It is reported that European passenger lines generally are booked full until late August, and not with tourists, as expected at the close of the war, but largely with business men, although citizens of other countries obliged to remain in the United States during the conflict are numerous. Formerly going in the steerage was the usual last resort of insistent travelers who could not get the desired accommodations, and not infrequently their experiences furnished copy for eager writers. Now, however, the freighter which, in earlier days, appealed to the writer of adventurous tales is to furnish the necessary transportation, and may prove to be the setting for an entirely new crop of tales of American business enterprise.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SHOW at Olympia is gorgeous in old-time regimentals, things that have historic value to remind one that old things have passed away. The present generation can scarcely credit that such a present-day personality as Lord Fisher remembers seeing Captain Shadwell, under whom he served in the navy as a midshipman, when going up a Chinese river to capture a pirate stronghold, wearing a blue tail-coat with brass buttons and a tall white hat with a gold stripe up the side of it. "He waved a white umbrella," Lord Fisher says, "to encourage us—he himself had no weapons of any sort."

THE split infinitive is always with us, and is a test of genius, as using consecutive fifths in music was the test of the great musician, who, when told it was against all musical law to use them, said he would make a new law, and used them with success. It seems that the story told of a famous Scotsman shows him to be equally a genius. He was told that London was better than Glasgow, which he indignantly denied, emphatically replying: "Not at all, sir, not at all; not a blooming tall."

THAT was an apt metaphor of the Bishop of London's, the other day, when he described the drink menace in the United Kingdom as "the Hindenburg line of peace times." It was not, however, so easy to follow the bishop when he went on to insist that this line was not going to be carried by "the same drastic measures as had been adopted in America." The measures the British were going to adopt, he declared, might seem to be slower, but he believed they would comprise "a more lasting policy." It is, surely, difficult to imagine a policy "more lasting" than full and complete prohibition, nation-wide and rigidly enforced.

AS IF things were not sufficiently complicated in Germany, the postal administration in Berlin is said to have ordered 250 sets of a new telephone apparatus, which enables sixteen different conversations to be carried out at the same time on one wire. A long-suffering lady in London writes to say that though she cannot be certain of sixteen, she has constantly experienced as many as three, if not four, conversations being carried on at the same time, when using her telephone, and she fails to see that there is any great advantage in the system.

THE recent introduction, by the Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, of a rigorous amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act will undoubtedly receive the approval of the public. The amendment makes "the penalty for being in charge of a motor vehicle when intoxicated imprisonment without the option of a fine." The community should indeed warmly welcome such a measure; the wonder is that laws of this character come into existence so slowly.